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OWENS' BLOOD IS UP.

Makes Editor Moore Expurgate a Sensational Letter.

TRICK OF HIS ENEMIES.

Breckinridge's Opponent Nicks the "Blue Grass Blade."

EXCITEMENT IN LEXINGTON.

Kansas Populists Sharpen a Knife for the Fusion Idea.

GOV. LEWELLING MUST BE DOWNED

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—With fire flashing from his eyes W. C. Owens, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress to defeat Col. Breckinridge, rushed into the office of the *Blue Grass Blade* today and threatened to take the consequences out of Editor Moore if he published a certain sensational letter about him. The interview was of the lurid type. The letter was signed "L. Crutcher," and made charges of immorality and gambling against Owens. Moore stood his ground for a while, but finally cut out objectionable portions of the letter, and in that form it appeared this afternoon. The Owens men declare the whole thing is a trick of Breckinridge's supporters to belie Owens over a fictitious name. They say, further, if the letter had appeared in full there is little doubt Owens would have tried to kill Editor Moore.

He Invades the Sanctum.

There were present with Owens when he invaded the sanctum Gen. W. H. Gentry and J. Walter Leake. Without waiting for any formalities Owens said to Moore in a loud voice:

"I have come to see you about the lying, scurrilous letter which I understand you have received from Jetts Station, postmarked Georgetown, in which my character is attacked in a most shameful manner. I understand you say you believe the letter to be a forgery and yet you will print it this afternoon in the *Blade*. I have this to say: We have been both men of peace and I have tried to do right, but if you publish that letter we will be so no longer and you must stand the consequences. If published it will reflect seriously on ladies of Frankfort and will, besides, be sent to my mother and sisters. That I cannot and will not stand. What I have to say to you is that I ask no favor of you, do not want you to defend me, and will not have that letter published and scattered broadcast. When I have already denounced everything in it, any one who circulates it is a liar and a scoundrel."

He Shuts the Editor Off.

Moore began to explain that he was doing this to defend Owens, but Owens shut him off, saying he did not want to be defended by Moore. Then Moore asked to be allowed to read the letter, which he did. The letter is dated Jetts, Ky., May 27. Moore had headed it: "How Bill Owens Is Everlastingly Ruined."

The postmark of the letter is Georgetown and the Postmaster of that place came in to say the mark was a forgery. The editor then cut out the most objectionable sentences. A copy of the letter will be placed in the hands of a detective and the author ferreted out.

Editor Moore would say nothing regarding Mr. Owens' "bluff," but claimed to have omitted the part of the letter in which his character was assailed because he thought it right, since he could not find the author of the screed. The affair created great excitement, but no trouble is now expected.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—The Populists of the Ashland district met here today in mass convention and nominated for Congress F. S. Johnstone of Woodford County. Johnstone made the race against Col. Breckinridge at the last election, being the Populist nominee.

The Kentucky State League of Republican clubs is holding its annual convention in this city today. A great many prominent Republicans are present. Five hundred delegates are on hand. Ex-Chief Justice Holt delivered the address of welcome. Committees were appointed.

Delegates were selected to the Denver convention. The resolutions are an indorsement of the Minneapolis platform. There was a grand mass-meeting tonight. L. J. Crawford of Newport was elected President of the League.

KANSAS POPULISTS FIGHT FUSION.

Secret Circular Urging the Defeat of Lewelling and His Confreres.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 31.—[Special.]—A secret circular issued by the officers of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, which has 1400 lodges in Kansas, develops the fact that that organization will oppose the renomination of Gov. Lewelling and all the other State officers. In the event of failure in the convention it will call another convention to nominate what the members term a "straight Populist ticket." The secret circular, which is addressed to the officers of all local lodges of the order, asserts that the Governor and other State officers have entered into an agreement with the Democrats by which all of them are to be renominated with the exception of Secretary of State, whose place is to be filled by a Democrat, and the candidate for Associate Justice is also to be a Democrat. By this agreement, it is alleged, the Democratic convention, which meets July 3, three weeks after the Populist convention, will indorse the ticket nominated by the Populists. It is also charged that it is a part of the agreement to elect John Martin United States Senator. The circular then says:

If they succeed in controlling the convention and carrying out their program every member of the National Citizens' Alliance who voted the People's ticket must violate the obligation taken upon his country flag, the binding one of our order, never to vote a Democratic or Republican ticket or for a member of either of those parties.

In the event of defeat in the convention each lodge is requested to send the names of five Populists that may be appended to a call for another convention. The circular is signed by Noah Allen, National President of the order, and W. F. Rightmire, ex-National Secretary. The present Secretary is Mrs. Anna L. Diggs, who is not in the city. It is understood the United Order of Anti-Monopolists, which is the new name for the old secret political organization known as the Videttes, is acting with the Industrial Alliance.

BLISS FOR GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN.

James M. Turner Heads a Scheme to Prevent Rich's Renomination.

DETROIT, Mich., May 31.—[Special.]—James M. Turner, who led the Republicans of Michigan to defeat in 1890, when Edward B. Winans was elected Governor, is one of the leaders of the revolt against the renomination of Gov. Rich. In an interview at Lansing today he admits there was a secret conference in Detroit a few days ago hatching plans to defeat Gov. Rich's ambition, but declared there was no personal animosity in it. Those present were pronounced enemies of second terms not only for Governors but Chief Executives of the Nation. He admitted that ex-Congressman Bliss of Saginaw was in sympathy with the movement and had been spoken of as a desirable candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket this fall. He had admitted he stood with Congressman Aitken of Flint on the silver question and believed the Republican party would have to take the same view and give the second-rate metal the standing in the American financial system it was entitled to. He also declared that Aitken fairly represented his Republican constituents when he voted for silver. When interviewed at Saginaw this evening Col. Bliss said he had just returned from the East and was not prepared to talk, but intimated he had consented to declare himself a Gubernatorial candidate if certain conditions were met.

HOPE TO CARRY IT FOR CARTER.

Republicans of the Fourth Supreme Court District in a Hustle.

QUINCY, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—There is great excitement in the Fourth Supreme Court Judicial District over the election of a successor to Mr. Justice Shope, whose term expires June 16. The election takes place next Monday. The district is composed of the Counties of Adams, Brown, Hancock, McDonough, Pike, Schuyler, Fulton, Scott, Morgan, Menard, Cass, and Mason. Every county in the district, with the possible exception of McDonough, is Democratic. The majorities for the Cleveland ticket two years ago in this district will aggregate 6,000. The Democrats have nominated O. P. Bonney of Quincy of the Circuit bench for that district. This nomination was reached after a three-day fight at the convention in which Judge Lyman Lacey, who, it was urged, was virtually entitled to the honor, was thrown down. It was an ugly, quarrelsome convention from beginning to end. Judge Bonney is evidently by no means certain of his election to the Supreme bench, else he would at once have resigned his position as Judge of the Circuit Court. He does not intend to let go of a certainty for an uncertainty. The Republicans by acclamation nominated Joseph N. Carter of Quincy, recognized over all Illinois as one of the foremost lawyers and jurists of the day. Both these gentlemen have thoroughly canvassed the judicial district. No public meetings have been held, but the candidates have traveled the district over trying to get out the vote on election day. The election comes at a time when the farmers are exceedingly busy. The Democrats fear they will lose thousands of votes in the rural districts on account of apathy and because of the disaffection that exists in the party. There will be a full vote polled in all the towns, which, with the exception of Quincy and one or two others, are Republican, and Quincy went Republican this spring. The results of the spring election in the villages and little municipalities was most discouraging to the Democrats, and they are afraid Bonney is going to be beaten. They have made the strongest possible appeal for aid, financial and otherwise, in Bonney's behalf and will do their best to pull him through. Carter is a splendid campaigner and has a reasonably good show of success. His friends have received words of encouragement from every county in the district, and despite the heavy Democratic majority they think Carter has a good show to win in case the Republican farmers will turn out and vote the ticket. Mr. Carter has been out in the district since he was nominated and has received so many substantial promises that he entertains high hopes of carrying the district.

PETERSBURG, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The Menard County Republican convention today nominated a county ticket and named delegates to the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions. The Congressional delegates were instructed for Maj. James A. Connolly and the Senatorial for Homer J. Tice.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—Republican primaries in city districts and throughout the county (Winnebago) were held today. Lars M. Nolling was indorsed for the Legislature.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY IS ASSAILED.

Helen Gougar Says Her Suffrage Leadership Has Accomplished Nothing.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 31.—There has been a fight in the woman suffragist camp for quite a while, and Helen M. Gougar and Susan B. Anthony are in it up to their ears. The former has written a caustic letter to the *Republic*, a weekly published at Argentine, Kas., in which she says of Miss Anthony: "She has never succeeded in the adoption of a single suffrage law. She has met crushing defeat in every amendment to the State Constitution which she has championed. Her present unwise leadership in Kansas will lead to sore defeat unless the people of that State take matters into their own hands. Either cause Miss Anthony and Mrs. Johns to remove the boycott on moral issues or let not a dollar or an effort go to make sure defeat more humiliating than otherwise because manipulated by them under the whip of political and moral cowardice of the Republican party." In spite of this attack the suffragist leaders are carrying on the campaign with vim.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—The assembly chamber was filled tonight with hundreds of women from all parts of the State here in advocacy of the movement to abolish the word "male" from the Constitution. The speakers were Mrs. Dr. Jacobi, Lillie Devereaux Blake, Miss Margaret Chanler of New York, Miss Harriet Keyser, and Mrs. Greenleaf.

MISSOURI PROHIBITION TICKET.

Old Principles Reaffirmed in the Platform Adopted.

Supreme Court Judge.....R. B. ROBINSON
Supt. of Schools.....MISS ELLEN MORRIS
Railroad Commissioner.....P. C. YATES

CARROLLTON, Mo., May 31.—The Missouri Prohibitionists met here today and nominated a State ticket. The platform declares for prohibition, national and State, absolute, and for universal suffrage; favors gold, silver, and paper money, all to be at par; opposes national banks and issue of government bonds, and the election of President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people. The following ticket was nominated: Supreme Judge, R. B. Robinson of Barton County; Superintendent of Schools, Miss Ellen Morris of Kansas City; Railroad Commissioner, P. C. Yates of Newton County.

Mrs. Lease to Speak at Sioux Falls.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 31.—[Special.]—A telegram from Mrs. Mary E. Lease of Kansas this afternoon accepts the invitation of the Populist committee in charge for a political address here July 4. The Republicans have secured Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut. The Democrats probably will have Congressman Bryan of Nebraska or Bourke Cockran of New York. A crowd of 30,000 is expected.

Two Democratic Tickets for Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., May 31.—The attempt to harmonize the two Colorado Democratic State committees has resulted in failure. After a session lasting nearly all night the White Wings or Bolters' committee refused to give up their organization and decided to nominate a full ticket. The other committee, headed by Frank Arbuckle, decided to do the same.

Notes.

George W. Hulick of Batavia was nominated for Congress by the Sixth Ohio District Republicans.

The Constitutional Convention Committee on Judiciary at Albany, N. Y., has decided to ignore the order of Justice Mayham of the Supreme Court prohibiting them from taking any action in the line of unseating Herman F. Trapper of Buffalo, the sitting member.

Chairman H. C. Thom of the Republican State Central committee of Wisconsin announces that he will open headquarters at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, in four or five days, and will be found there every Tuesday and Wednesday from now until the day of the convention, July 25.

TO BRING DOWN RAIN.

ROCK ISLAND RAINMAKERS' SEEMING SUCCESS IN THE WEST.

Nebraska and Kansas Towns Get Copious Showers Which Are Credited to the Rock Island Railroad's Scientists—Gases and Vapors Sent Out in Clouds from the Cars—Belleville, Kas., Gets a Hail-Storm Which Breaks Windows—Citizens Threaten to Sue for Damages.

BEATRICE, Neb., May 31.—[Special.]—The Rock Island railway company has added a rainmaking department to its extensive system. How it became interested in the work was told a representative of THE TRIBUNE today by H. Hutchinson, assistant chief of the department, who has been here several days with his car.

Mr. Hutchinson and Dr. Frank Smith did some experimenting at Goodland, Kas., two years ago. Filled with assurance of the success of their plans they sought one of the dryest countries on the continent for an experimental station and went to Mexico, where no rain had fallen for nearly two years. The priests, when acquainted with their mission, surrounded them with guards and attempted to dissuade them from their purpose. A heavy rain was produced and the natives fled for the hills terror-stricken, the rainmakers getting out of the country with difficulty. Returning to Kansas C. B. Jewell, a train dispatcher for the Rock Island company, was interested in the enterprise, and he in turn interested W. J. Allen, Assistant General Manager of the company, who at once issued orders for the equipment of cars for the purpose. This was soon followed by another car and Dr. Jewell and Mr. Hutchinson detailed for the work.

They spent some months in Kansas, Iowa, and Texas last year along the lines of the Rock Island road, making forty-six experiments, all of which they claim were successful, an average rainfall of one and one-half inches being produced. The cars used are ordinary box cars. There are now three in the service operated by Dr. Jewell, Mr. Hutchinson, and W. W. Larue. In one-half of the car now in Beatrice the operator lives constantly when at work. In the other half are retorts, huge bottles, jugs, and various contrivances which belong to the science of rain-making. A battery of twelve jars capable of producing forty-five volts, the amount of electricity required, is ranged close under the roof. On the opposite side on the floor are six large jars arranged in sets of two. From these sheet-iron tubes extend through the roof through which 8,000 gallons of gas are shot into the air every hour. Mr. Hutchinson said:

Experiment Costs $100 a Day.

"We do not claim to be absolutely able to produce rain. We merely assist nature in the work. At times a certain element is lacking in the atmosphere and by the use of gases and electricity we believe we are able to furnish what is lacking. What that element is we decline to say. The cost of operating our cars is about $100 per day, several articles used being expensive. A metal employed called murium manufactured in Chicago costs 15 cents per pound. It is composed of three alloys and comes to us in blocks about three inches square. I am not surprised that many people regard the work as humbuggery. It is practically a new thing, and to regard it in its true light the people must be educated. I would be willing to guarantee to produce at any given point a rain every ten days through the summer months. Two conditions of the weather are essential to success. The mercury should not fall below 50° and there should be no wind. With plants located at each county seat I could safely assure the breaking up of droughts. Mr. Allen pays close attention to our work and results obtained. Weather indications for the section in which we are operating are provided him daily. Officials of the company are convinced there is merit in the department. This is shown in the large outlay made by the company."

During the five days ending yesterday the three cars were operated here, at Mankato, and Belleville, Kas., covering a radius of 100 miles. Three inches of rain fell at Mankato and nearly an equal amount at Belleville. Light showers fell here, but rains fell throughout the country. Frequently, they say, no rain will fall immediately surrounding the point of operation, but several miles out heavy rains will be experienced.

Belleville Complains of the Hail.

At Belleville during the recent operation a heavy hail-storm accompanied the rain, destroying the expensive glass in a church and in the windows of stores and residences. A sense of their loss overcame their appreciation of the rain to such an extent the inhabitants are talking strongly of beginning suits for damages against the Rock Island and its agents. An article in a local paper issued today strongly urges such action. Public opinion here on the merits of the work is about equally divided. During the day and frequently until late at night the car is surrounded by a crowd of people watching the thin clouds of vapor or gas shooting from the pipes through the roof in space, and then glancing at the heavens, hoping to witness the approach of the storm. When successful in corraling the elements small fleecy clouds form in the distance, gradually coming together and forming rain clouds. The work has been prosecuted quietly with no attempt at notoriety. The car doors are always kept locked and visitors are not all welcome. This section will again witness the result of a five days' operation, which is to begin tomorrow or Saturday. The car that is here will remain, Mr. Jewell will take his to Horton, Kas., about 100 miles east, and Mr. Larue will go to Pawnee City, Neb., a point about midway between the two. Rain is badly needed at all these points and for a large territory surrounding. The non-arrival of material ordered from Chicago necessitates the delay. Public interest and curiosity have been aroused by the operations.

GET RAIN IN MANKATO.

One and One-Fourth Inches Fall After Two Days' Experiments.

MANKATO, Minn., May 31.—[Special.]—Last Saturday W. W. Larue of Rock Island, with three cars containing his rain-making apparatus, together with a corps of assistants, arrived at Mankato to test his powers with the elements of the skies. Almost simultaneously with his arrival here a like corps of men reached Belleville, Kas., and Beatrice, Neb. Experiments were begun Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock under a clear, cloudless sky, which condition, with a north wind, had prevailed for many days. Owing to the high wind and unfavorable conditions the work was begun again Monday morning. Following the commencement of operations a light rainfall was had which laid the dust and cooled the atmosphere for the day. Monday all day and at night rain clouds, with an occasional light shower, were seen in the heavens in all directions. Tuesday morning there was deep disappointment to find that a heavy north wind at night had blown the clouds away. The band of rainmakers, however, kept at work with the determination to make it rain if it took all summer. The conditions for rain were considered unfavorable, as the wind was blowing a stiff gale from the north all day. At 3 p. m. the clouds again began to appear and by 6 o'clock had become quite dense and foreboding. By night the clouds had become so dense that most of the watchers had faith that success would crown the efforts of the men. The conditions for a downpour from this time grew more favorable and at 11 p. m. those who had not retired were rewarded for their vigil by the rain beginning to fall slowly and gently at first, then later developing into a good shower, and from this to a regular downpour, lasting for about an hour.

Just what chemicals and gases are used by these men is a mystery. All the information the operator will give is that the gas sent upward through the machine is sixteen times lighter than air, and hence when not blown away by strong and adverse winds reaches a great height.

During the last four years these rainmakers have twice before operated in this section of the State, and in each instance it has rained before they ceased their efforts. Five days is the longest time that has been required to accomplish the desired result. Even though the conditions may be unfavorable, they think they can cover with rain an area equal to twenty-five miles in every direction from the point of operation. They think as a rule the rain covers more territory than this. The rain that has just fallen came from the northwest, extending only six miles west of here, but covering in all about half of the State, the central portion, and extending eastward. The total precipitation over the area covered averaged one and one-fourth inches.

GET HAIL WITH RAIN.

Small Fruit and Window Glass Suffer from a Storm Brought on by Rainmakers.

BELLEVILLE, Kas., May 31.—[Special.]—The Rock Island rainmakers commenced operations here Saturday noon. Saturday evening light clouds appeared moving rapidly, but Sunday morning there was again a clear sky. Sunday evening the clouds commenced to appear in more favorable form, but Monday again was clear and cloudless until noon, when the conditions became as on the previous day, only showing better indications for rain than had been seen for weeks previous. Tuesday morning clouds again made their appearance and continued to increase gradually until 11 p. m., when they became heavy and black, accompanied by distant thunder. At 11:30 the wind which had been blowing freely during the afternoon increased to a velocity of forty miles an hour. Shortly after the rain commenced to fall. At 11:45 it commenced to hail and continued for about half an hour, during which there was experienced the most severe storm ever known here. Hailstones fell from five to six inches in circumference, doing great damage in the way of breaking window glass and knocking fruit from trees. The storm traveled from northeast to southwest, the area in which hail fell being from four to six miles wide, and a heavy, soaking rain fell in either direction as far as heard from.

Many credit the rainmakers with producing this rain while fully as many are incredulous. One force of rainmakers was at work at Phillipsburg, ninety miles west. The rainmakers' cars from Phillipsburg and this place left for Horton yesterday.

The pastures had all dried up, the fruit was at a standstill on the trees, while vegetation generally was in a perishing condition, corn being the only crop giving any signs of vigor and that very feeble. Everything was in worse condition for want of rain than ever known at this season for twenty-four years, not excepting the grasshopper year of 1874 and the droughts of 1879 and 1890.

TO ARREST GOV. WAITE FOR SEDITION.

United States to Take a Hand if He Sends Troops Against Deputies.

DENVER, Colo., May 31.—[Special.]—From official sources it is learned that arrangements were made by the United States army authorities to arrest Gov. Waite for sedition if he sent the militia to Cripple Creek to prevent the Deputy Sheriffs from discharging their duty. This was done under instructions from Washington. Owing to the apathy and non-action of the Governor and his evident sympathy with the strikers an effort is being made to have the President interfere under Sec. 5,299, Revised Statutes of the United States, and order out regulars. The secret service has sent men to Cripple Creek to arrest persons stopping mail coaches. Their presence there is unknown to the men. Gov. Waite's returning special train is stuck somewhere among the washouts north of Florence. The wires are down and his exact whereabouts are unknown.

ASKS FOR A DRINK AND IS THROWN OUT.

Traveling Man Tackles an Evanston Druggist at the Wrong Moment.

Herman Elich, a druggist on Davis street, Evanston, was musing behind his counter yesterday morning on fines amounting to $400 that had been imposed upon him recently on charges of selling liquor. His occupation was interrupted by the entrance of a traveling salesman.

"Give me something to drink," demanded the visitor.

"Get out of here," angrily responded the druggist.

"That's all right," persisted the caller. "I'm going out of town on the next train."

Elich walked from behind the counter, threw the man into the street, and tossed his gripsack after him. A crowd gathered to applaud Elich's virtuous indignation, and the salesman retreated to the station without tasting Evanston liquor.

JAILED FOR CHEERING FOR JEFF DAVIS.

Kentucky Man Arrested at Valparaiso, Ind., for Manifesting Disloyalty.

VALPARAISO, Ind., May 31.—[Special.]—While Samuel Courtright, a veteran of the war, was decorating his residence with flags and bunting yesterday, Williiam Hampton of Owensboro and Orland Merritt of Lexington, Ky., whose Southern spirits were aroused by this display of loyalty, expressed their displeasure by several cheers for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy. They were warned to desist but continued their cheering and interspersed it with slurring remarks which the veterans could not endure. Warrants were issued for their arrest. This evening in court they entered a plea of guilty and were fined and sent to prison for eleven days.

CHARGES M'CLELLAN WITH COWARDICE.

An Orator Says Soldiers Buried at Yorktown, Va., Were Sacrificed.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—[Special.]—In an address yesterday at Yorktown, on the occasion of the decoration of the graves of the Union soldiers buried there, Maj. Goodspeed of Hampton made a bitter attack on the military record of McClellan, and praised Magruder, who checked his advance up the peninsula. He charged McClellan with cowardice, said he was in sympathy with the slave owners, and thus the soldiers buried there were sacrificed by him when there was no need of it. The address produced a sensation among the 500 veterans present, the most of them from the Soldiers' Home at Hampton.

COUSIN OF P. D. ARMOUR DISAPPEARS.

Miss Mary W. Armour Leaves Her Home near Rome, N. Y., and Doesn't Return.

ROME, N. Y., May 31.—[Special.]—Miss Mary W. Armour, who lived on a farm with her unmarried brother Nicholas and maiden sister Catherine at Westmoreland, near here, has disappeared. She is a cousin of Philip D. Armour, the Chicago packer. She left the house to empty a pail of water and since that time there has been no trace of her and the pail she carried has not been found. Her mind was not affected and she was not despondent. She is 70 years old. Her brother Nicholas went to Utica this afternoon to consult a fortune teller as to her loss.

WILL TOOT HIS FAGOT.

JOHNNY HAND'S BASSOON TO BE HEARD IN LINCOLN PARK.

Commissioners in Deciding What Band Shall Play There This Summer Run Up Against a Strange Proposal—This Peculiar Species of Musical Instrument Is to Cost $2 Extra, and After Much Discussion It Is Decided to Permit Mr. Hand to Use It in Concerts.

One of the features of the open-air concerts at Lincoln Park this summer will be bassoon music. The contract for this brand of melody was yesterday awarded to Johnny Hand by the Park Commissioners after a spirited debate, in which Gen. Winston fought the battles of the bassoon. It all came about this way:

The board had caused it to be known that a band was wanted to give concerts in the park two evenings a week during the summer. It was also understood that the board would only stand about one-third of the expense and that the band getting the contract would have to rely upon public subscriptions for the balance of its money. The Second Regiment Band did not quite understand the situation and bid $100, with twenty-five pieces. The Pullman Band bid $45, with thirty pieces. The German Village Band bid $4 each for twenty-five pieces, with $8 for the leader. Then came Johnny Hand's bid. It was as follows:

Gentlemen: I will furnish a band of twenty-six pieces for $42. Respectfully, J. HAND.

P. S.—If I have a bassoon; will be $2 more.

"Well, well," said President Crawford, "I don't know whether Mr. Hand need bring his bassoon. I certainly am against such extravagance."

"I don't see why Mr. Hand cannot take a cable car to the park," said Commissioner Barney Weber. "I do when I don't walk."

"My dear fellow," broke in Col. Cooper, "don't you know that a bassoon is not a vehicle?"

"Well, what is it, then?" retorted Mr. Weber. "Perhaps"—here he grew a trifle sarcastic—"perhaps you'll tell us what it is?"

All eyes were turned on the Colonel. Before he started to enlighten his colleagues Commissioner Becker arose and cast oil on the troubled waters. He was born in the fatherland and "used to blow into one of 'em." Then he continued: "It's about so long"—using his arms as does a disciple of Izaak Walton when making a fish affidavit—"like a fife and it's full of holes——"

"And noise," broke in Gen. Winston. "They play 'em in Persia instead of guitars. They're nice things to have in a band, lend a backbone to the melody, so to speak. The park is a pretty big place and with a bassoon in the band I think the music can be heard at least half a mile farther than without it. We ought to have it."

"Maybe we should," said Col. Cooper, "but Hand will have to throw it in for the $42."

Somebody moved that a ballot be taken. It resulted as follows:

For the bassoon—Commissioners Crawford, Weber, Winston, Cooper, Becker.
Against the bassoon—.

So Johnny Hand or one of his hired hands will play the bassoon in Lincoln Park this summer.

MINISTER'S THIEST CAUSES TROUBLE.

He Drinks Beer with a Stranger Who Robs Him and He Misses a Train.

Two glasses of beer prevented the Rev. Mr. Gladsman, a Lutheran minister from Blair, Neb., returning to his home yesterday. Incidentally a thief was mixed up in the case. Mr. Gladsman went to the Polk Street Station last night to go home. There he made the acquaintance of an agreeable stranger, who spoke German fluently. Indeed, so agreeable was the stranger the minister was delighted to hear he was going on the same train. As it was some time before the hour for leaving he accepted an invitation from the stranger to go for a walk. Somehow or other the conversation drifted around to beer and the minister's new-found friend expatiated at length upon the delicious beer he had drank in Germany. He grew so eloquent he made the minister's mouth water. As they happened to pass a saloon at No. 406 Dearborn street he accepted an invitation to go in and try the quality of lager there, which the stranger said was exceptionally fine. They drank a glass each, which was paid for by the stranger. It was so nice the minister insisted on paying for another round. He took out his pocketbook, containing $40, when his new friend seized it and ran. The minister tried to follow, but the bartender held him until the thief had a good start. When the minister got loose he made his way to the Armory, where he reported his loss and asked that the bartender be arrested as an accessory.

CHEROKEE INDIAN MONEY ON HAND.

More Than a Million Dollars Reaches Tahlequah in Boxes.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., May 31.—[Special.]—Treasurer Starr arrived this afternoon with $1,640,000, the first installment of the $6,000,000 to be paid the Cherokees, and the long expected payment will begin not later than June 4. The treasurer was greeted by hundreds of enthusiastic people.

Miss Hay Becomes a Catholic to Marry.

SAGINAW, Mich., May 31.—[Special.]—Miss Jane H. Hay, second daughter of the late millionaire lumberman, James Hay, was married this morning to Dr. Henry Joseph Cummings of St. Louis, Mo. She embraced Catholicism, the religion of her future husband. Her family approved of the doctor but objected strenuously to his religion. The pair are en route to Alaska.

Bank at Enterprise, Kas., Closed.

ENTERPRISE, Kas., May 31.—[Special.]—The Bank of Enterprise was closed this morning by Bank Examiner Bridenthal. Its assets are nominal and liabilities about $20,000. The failure caused no surprise.

THE ONLY FRIENDS IT HAS IN THE WORLD.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; warmer; variable winds.

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11 Empera's Fast Race at Hawthorne.
Harry Reed's Easy Van Nest Stakes.
Latonia Bettors Have a Good Day.
Wheelmen on the Great Road Race.
12 Intercollegiate Championship Entry List.

ALD. POWERS AND O'BRIEN DISAGREE.

Latter Sells Out to the Former—Politics at the Root of It.

The Aldermanic Damon and Pythias have broken the ties that bound them together—in other words, Powers and O'Brien, statesmen, saloon, and gambling-housekeepers, have dissolved partnership. It happened early this morning when the ex-Alderman from "de Sixth" accused the Alderman from the Nineteenth of not aiding him in his fight before the Democratic County Committee. Recriminations followed accusations. Finally a proposition to quit was made. They matched dollars, O'Brien lost, and sold. The figure is said to be over $25,000. As soon as the deal was closed all the faro dealers and cappers who claim O'Brien as their patron saint were "fired." It is also said that Mayor Hopkins, after O'Brien declared war on him, told Powers his gambling-house would be closed unless he got rid of O'Brien.

FIRE ON VAN BUREN STREET VIADUCT.

Wooden Platforms of the Illinois Central Are Nearly Destroyed.

The long wooden platforms leading from the viaduct at the Illinois Central depot at the foot of Van Buren street were almost entirely destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The blaze was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. But for the assistance of several locomotives a car of fireworks and a number of coaches would have been destroyed. The loss will probably exceed $200.

ENGINEER WAITS FOR CYCLONE TO PASS.

How the Cotton Belt Passenger Train Was Saved in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 31.—A cyclone passed through Arkansas County last midnight. The southbound Cotton Belt passenger train would have been caught in the whirl but for the engineer, who stopped the train until the cyclone had passed a short distance away. The track was covered with debris, causing a considerable delay to traffic. The damage done is considerable, though no lives have been reported lost.

THREE COLORADO TOWNS IN JEOPARDY.

Reservoir at the Mouth of Big Canon in Danger of Collapsing.

PALMER LAKE, Colo., June 1.—The water has undermined the walls of the large reservoir situated at the mouth of Big Canon, just above the village, and it is momentarily expected to collapse. Three miles west is another which will give way if the first does. Citizens of Monument, Husted, and Colorado Springs have been warned.

DISASTROUS FIRE RAGING IN OMAHA.

Early Morning Blaze Causes a Property Loss of $200,000.

OMAHA, Neb., June 1—3:05 a. m.—The entire fire department has just been called to Thirteenth and Farnam streets. The four-story building occupied by the Manger Printing Company and the Columbia Clothing Company seems doomed. The loss will reach $200,000.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Jack Crews has been sentenced to death at Gainesville, Tex., for murdering the Murrell family.

A man named Dodge, said to be from Chicago, has come down with the smallpox at the Banquet House at Rutland, Vt. The hotel has been quarantined.

The boiler at Frank Haynes' sawmill, near Adelphi, O., exploded yesterday and instantly killed Engineer Joseph Shawler, Theodore Sawyer, and Sherman Waite.

Lewis Gaberding, 20 years old, shot Fred Benstropf, his step-father, at Cedarville, Minn. Gaberding wanted to attend Memorial day services, but Benstropf insisted upon his plowing. Benstropf will die.

The Hot Springs, Little Rock and Texas railroad company was permanently organized at Hot Springs. The President is D. O. Rugg. A contract for building 335 miles of road, to be completed Sept. 1, was let to Urish Lotto of New York.

LAST EDITION.

LUMBER TO BE FREE

Democrats Accept Allen's Schedule Amendment.

ARE SCORED BY SHERMAN

Surrender to the Sugar Trust Denounced by Him.

NEW JUDGE BILL IS PASSED.

Final Blow to Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy Given.

PRESIDENT ANGRY WITH GORMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—[Special.]—The latest and most unexpected patch on the Joseph's coat which the Democratic Senators call a tariff bill is free lumber. What the Finance committee and the Gorman-Brice compromisers had agreed upon was a reduction of one-half from the McKinley tariff on dressed lumber, putting timber and undressed lumber on the free list. The Republicans endeavored to secure the passage of amendments putting a slight duty on rough lumber, which were of course voted down. Then Mr. Allen, the Populist Senator from Nebraska, a treeless State, offered his amendment striking out entirely the paragraph in the committee bill which placed half the McKinley duty on dressed lumber. No one was more surprised than the Republicans when Mr. Vest quietly accepted the amendment of the Nebraska Senator, thus putting lumber in all forms on the free list.

Senator Hill, of course, voted with his associates and strictly party lines were drawn, as shown by the vote, Peffer and Allen, of course, voting with the Democrats. Senators Mitchell and Vilas of Wisconsin voted with their party against one of the principal industries of their State. The Republicans, while taken by surprise, stood solid for the lumber interests. This additional bit of tinkering with the original Wilson bill is the result of another trade with the Populist members, and strengthens the idea that lead and iron ore have been furnished with duties chiefly to furnish material with which to trade off for sugar in the House.

* * *

The sugar schedule was reached this afternoon and Senator Sherman at once began his speech announced some days ago. This was looked for with unusual interest, as it had been intimated that the Ohio Senator might favor the compromise sugar schedule, or at least oppose any bounty provisions. He declared himself unequivocally as favoring a duty rather than a bounty, but would have accepted the duty and bounty combined. The veteran financier was listened to with the closest attention, and he did not spare the Democrats in his charges that they had surrendered to the trust. The point as to sectional legislation was made more apparent than ever by the previous surrender of the lumber duty at the demand of the Populist Senator from Nebraska, a State without forests and lumber mills.

The policy of the Republicans as to the sugar schedule is not wholly settled. A few of them are inclined to believe that if a vote were taken now they would beat the sugar trust deal, whereas if time is given the combination will be allowed to close the ranks and carry the schedule. A majority of the Republicans are in favor of making a hard battle on sugar and settling the question only after every device in opposition has been exhausted. The prospects are that the sugar question will not be settled until next week. Then if the trust is successful the bill will go along in the regular order. It is becoming more and more apparent, however, that the free-traders in the House will make a bitter fight in conference. The author of the bill and one or two members of the Ways and Means committee have placed themselves on record, and the talk of a week ago that the House Democrats would accept the Senate compromise without serious opposition is now seen to be almost wholly without foundation.

* * *

The Democratic Congressional committee has done more harm than good for its party by its table of comparisons between the Senate bill, the Wilson bill, and the McKinley tariff. Democratic free-traders call special attention to the fact that these comparisons are based on the present price of sugar, which is notoriously low, refined sugar being but $3.75, whereas $7 is not an unusual price. The iniquity of the Gorman-Brice schedule increases, of course, with the advanced price, as the duty is 40 per cent ad valorem. That the price is certain to advance, the kickers suggest, is shown by the fact that the wholesale price of hard granulated sugar in New York for the ten years previous to the passage of the McKinley tariff averaged $7.45 a hundred pounds.

Should it again reach this figure the refiners' profit under the same bill, with the added advantage of free raw sugar up to Jan. 1, will be something enormous. The framers of the Wilson bill with its specific duties on refined sugar have become allies of the Republican Senators in exposing the plans of the sugar trust compromise. Whether the schedule is beaten in the Senate or not, the Democrats are hopelessly divided on the sugar question, and even if the exercise of the power of the administration succeeds in securing the final passage of the bill it is evident that in many Democratic districts the tariff bill of 1894 will have but little support from the members of the Lower House.

Representative Springer is one of the prominent Democrats in the House who believe that the best policy for that body to pursue will be to concur in the Senate amendments to the Wilson bill. He is of the opinion that the country wants action and that any attempt to secure better terms from the Senate will prove unavailing. Waiting for a conference on the amendments would tend to aggravate the situation. These views were expressed by the Illinois Congressman to President Cleve

made to induce him to come out in a statement of some kind calling a halt on the present course of the Senate and demanding the passage of a genuine tariff reform bill.

The President has refused to make any statement for publication, but it is said today that probably within the next few days an interview will be given out from such a source that it would be understood to voice the President's sentiments. The informant said that it would be so emphatic there could be no mistaking the President's dissatisfaction with the Gorman compromise and his disgust with the scandal it has brought upon his administration. If this information is correct it may result in Mr. Carlisle's leaving the Cabinet, for, while there is no evidence to show that the Secretary of the Treasury has done anything from an improper motive, he has been connected with the preparation of the Gorman compromise from its inception.

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As foreshadowed by the defeat of the Vest amendment Tuesday, the Senate today gave the final blow to President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy. This was expected, but it was not understood that the declaration would pass the Senate without opposition. Fifty-five Senators declared that the President's foolish interference was not the policy of the American people toward the islands. Senator Kyle has been endeavoring for a long time to bring his non-interference resolution to a vote without success. As indicated in these dispatches Tuesday, a compromise was agreed upon and the Committee on Foreign Relations, through its Chairman, Mr. Turpie, presented the substitute.

It declares, without reservation, the right of the people of the islands to regulate their own affairs, and goes further in saying that the United States could not interfere, thus directly attacking the President's policy. Of fifty-six Senators fifty-five voted for the resolution, and the only dissenter, Mr. Mills, simply refrained from voting as the result of a pair with Senator Gallinger. Twenty-nine Democrats, twenty-four Republicans, and two Populists recorded themselves publicly in condemnation of the President. This ending to a long struggle was the more remarkable because it was done in about ten minutes. The Hawaiian representatives were more than delighted. They have secured an official declaration of the stand of the United States, and the foolish hopes of the royalists, based on Cleveland's individual policy, have been broken.

This action of the Senate leaves the question of annexation to be decided on its merits when the proper time comes. The policy of interference might possibly have been persisted in had it seemed wise to placate Senator Kyle, whose independent position renders him an important factor in the tariff fight. The Committee on Foreign Relations has persisted up to today in coupling the question of non-interference with that of annexation. Now that the former question is out of the way it is freely intimated that the annexationists may have a slight majority when that question comes up, as it is certain to do in the near future. The surrender of the cuckoos is complete and final, and, together with the intimation to foreign governments to keep hands off, encourages the annexationists, who say that now they are placed in the position of a recognized and independent nation seeking to be united to a friendly sister republic.

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Congressman Childs was fortunate enough to catch the Speaker's eye during the morning hour in the House today and improved the opportunity to offer the bill providing for an additional District Judge in the Northern District of Illinois. According to the language of the proposition there shall be appointed for the Northern District of Illinois by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in addition to the present District Judge, another District Judge, who shall have the same qualifications and shall have the same power and jurisdiction therein that the present District Judge has under existing laws, and who shall be entitled to the same compensation as the present District Judge; provided that no additional Clerk of the Court shall be appointed by reason of the appointment of such additional Judge. In their report recommending favorable action on the bill the Committee on the Judiciary said:

Facts disclosed upon this inquiry indicate that there is an imperative necessity for relief to the overcrowded court dockets in the Federal Courts of the Northern District of Illinois. We suggest that a measure of relief can be afforded by enacting the accompanying bill providing for said district one additional Judge. As to the condition of the business in the Federal Courts of the Northern District of Illinois, much accurate information has been received through communications from the Circuit and District Judges of the circuit in which the Northern District of Illinois is located.

There was a unanimity of opinion, too, among the Judges of said district regarding the necessity for an additional jurist. Judge Grosscup making the strongest argument, in which he said:

Chicago, as the terminus and home office for nearly thirty lines of railroads, many of which reach the seaboard, as well as the south, is another prolific source of litigation in the Federal Courts. Receiverships brought on by hard times, the foreclosure of mortgages, the controversies between contending lines of stockholders, and the cases arising from personal injuries are constantly crowding our dockets. This last class of cases alone have within recent years become sufficient in number and importance to occupy the entire time of one trial Judge. It counts up hundreds every year and comprises accidents occurring at points all along the lines of the great railways in and out of the State of Illinois. Many are here because of their removal by the corporations from the State courts, and still more are brought here originally by the injured because the State courts are many years behind their calendar.

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The date of Mrs. Cleveland's departure from Washington has now been set for Thursday next, when, accompanied by her two little daughters, Ruth and Esther, with three maids in attendance, she will go by a special car over the Pennsylvania road for Gray Gables to spend the summer. The President's private secretary, Mr. Thurber, will probably accompany the party. It was Mrs. Cleveland's intention upon returning to this city from Buffalo Bay to have started for Gray Gables Monday, June 4, but this has been found impracticable. Mrs. Cleveland will be preceded to Buzzard's Bay by the White House steward, who will go Monday to have everything in readiness. If the present plans of the President are carried out he will spend the first week in July with Mrs. Cleveland and the children. On account of the pressure of public business in connection with the tariff and the appropriation measures the President will be compelled to remain in Washington until the adjournment of Congress, which is now confidently expected will occur about Aug. 1. As soon as the Nation's lawmakers render it possible for the important measures now pending to be settled the President will go to Gray Gables to remain until September. Upon the return of the President's family in September Mrs. Cleveland will spend some time at their country place on the Woodley road, remaining there through October.

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Chairman Hatch of the Committee on Agriculture has gone to West Point as one of the Board of Visitors of the House to inspect the military academy and will not return to Washington for about ten days. When he returns it is understood that he will leave immediately for his home in Missouri with his family, and may be absent for three or four weeks. It is probable, therefore, that nothing will be done with the anti-option bill inside of a month, and it is not altogether certain that the bill will be called up at all this session. Col. Hatch is said to realize that he has no show whatever of seeing the bill pass the Senate before the adjournment of the present session, and even if it should go through the House it would only be put on the calendar on the other side of the Capitol and there remain until Congress meets again in December. Even in that case it would have to take its chances, and as the session closes in March, might not be considered at all. For this reason, it is surmised, Farmer Hatch has concluded to wait until the next session and rush the bill through the House in the hope of getting favorable assurances from its friends in the Senate that it will be considered at the first convenient opportunity.

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At a meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs today it was determined to press for consideration and passage a measure which has already run the gantlet of the Senate successfully relating to the enforcement of the laws against the taking of fur-bearing animals in Bering Sea. It was reported that the Russian and Japanese Governments would in all probability agree to the same restrictions and prohibitions regarding fur seals recently made incumbent in the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and that further precautions would be necessary to protect animals in the vicinity of the Pribylov Islands. Procedure and penalties are to be made applicable to and enforceable against any citizen of the United States who shall kill, capture, or pursue any fur seal or other marine fur-bearing animal in violation of the provisions of any treaty or convention into which the United States may have entered or may hereafter enter with any other power. This is merely carrying out the decision of the tribunal of arbitration which met at Paris last year, and the bill in question was presented by Senator Morgan, who was one of the Board of Arbitrators.

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"Cook County will determine the question," remarked Congressman Forman, "whether or not a candidate for United States Senator shall be named by the State convention. In the event that such a course is agreed upon by the leaders of the party in that county look out for a scramble by half a dozen aspirants. Should this not be deemed advisable, however, the former method of a nomination by caucus will prevail. From the best information that I gather from correspondence and otherwise I do not believe that the State convention will make a nomination when it meets at Chicago. There is no string to my declination to run for Congress in either branch of the national Legislature, for I am determined to let some one else come to Washington who desires this honor. But it seems singular, although nevertheless a fact, that since I have announced my withdrawal from the canvass there does not seem to be an overwhelming desire on the part of any resident of the district to become my successor. But I am out of the race and would not accept a nomination under any consideration."

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Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service received a cable message this afternoon from Dr. Fairfax Irwin, sanitary inspector at Berlin, stating that the cholera had broken out in Upper Silesia, Prussia, and also in the City of Stettin. Silesia is the largest producer of sugar in Prussia with the exception of Saxony, and this fact is sufficient to account for the immediate interest taken by the Marine Hospital authorities, who at once sent cable messages for more definite information. Stettin is the chief town of Pomerania, only thirty miles from the Baltic and ninety-three miles from Berlin, being regarded as the seaport of the Prussian capital. A larger number of vessels enter at and clear from Stettin than at any other German port except Hamburg and Bremen Haven. This accounts for the anxiety of the Marine Hospital authorities, the lessons of the last scourge having shown the necessity for prompt action. The health agents abroad have been instructed to take immediate steps to ascertain the extent of the scourge and to advise the Surgeon-General of such measures as may be necessary to protect this country. At the present time there is no cause for alarm.

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Passage by the House today of Gen. Sickles' bill to prevent the extension of the trolley car system through the battlefield of Gettysburg led to an interesting reminiscence on facts connected with the great battle. Four of the leaders in the fight were Pennsylvanians—Gen. Reynolds, who opened the battle; Gen. Meade, who had command of the Union forces; Col. McCandless, who stood the brunt of Pickett's famous charge; and Gen. Hancock, who led the third day's fight. Previous to the battle Gen. Reynolds represented the Gettysburg district in Congress, and Pennsylvania warriors never let an opportunity pass to laud the gallantry and commending upon the brilliant array of their Representatives connected with the decisive battle of the rebellion.

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Advices have been received at the State Department that the Mexican Government has recently granted concessions for the construction of the following railways from Agua Caliente to the mines of El Triunfo, Lower California, San Juan de Las Huertas to a point on the Pacific Ocean, from Perote to Tezcutlan, Mazatlan to Rosario, San Luis de la Paz, State of Guanajuato, to San Miguel in Allende on the Mexican National. The concession to the Mexican Pacific railway has been declared null and void.

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It is expected that the President will shortly make a selection for the Supervising Inspectorship of Steam Vessels. With a view to expediting matters Congressman Durborow had his candidate, Elwyn Thomas, come on to Washington. He put in an appearance at the White House today and was presented to the President, to whom it was stated that Mr. Thomas had the backing of every Congressman whose district abutted on Lake Michigan.

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Representative A. J. Hopkins of the Aurora district leaves for home tomorrow with his family. He will be present at the convention, which meets June 5, and will improve the opportunity to make the acquaintance of the delegates from the new portion of the district. There is no opposition to his renomination, but he will be absent from his seat in Congress about ten days, being paired with Chifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas, his colleague on the Ways and Means committee.

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Commissions were issued today to fourth-class Postmasters at the following Western places:

Illinois—Mead, W. A. Ogden; Vergil, A. H. Fairchild. Iowa—Nashville, Martin Fox. Michigan—Morley, Mrs. S. W. Richmond; We-que-ton-Sing, J. S. Brubaker. Ohio—Osman, C. A. McGovney.

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Railroad Commissioner Thomas Cahn is among the latest arrivals at Willard's, having come here at this time for a talk with the Inter-State Commerce Commissioner on railroad and warehouse topics in Illinois.

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There was not a quorum present at the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds meeting this morning and consequently no action was taken on the Chicago public building bill.

NOW THEY WANT TO "EXPOSE" KELLY.

Warring Hobo's Make Things Lively in Their St. Louis Camp.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—[Special.]—The schism in Kelly's army was emphasized late this afternoon by the appearance of George Speed, head of the seceding part of the command, with J. D. Jones, the agent of the Chicago publishers, and several of the officers of the rebellious staff, before Squire Boehm. They charge Kelly with illegal retention of the entire commissary stores and equipment of the fleet and wanted authority to compel a division of the property and to compel Kelly to give an account of his receipts and disbursements of money. They were told by Justice Boehm he had no jurisdiction and were advised to consult a lawyer and seek their remedy through the Circuit Court. Thereupon they repaired to the office of Judge George W. Lubke and laid their case before him. Judge Lubke told Speed and his officers they had a perfect right to surround the commissary boats and prevent their removal and then to apply for a receiver. A division of property and funds will be sought through the courts tomorrow. The Speed faction has begun to make arrangements for holding a mass-meeting at some down-town hall tomorrow night, the purpose of which is to expose Kelly's financial and social derelictions while in command of the army.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Carl Browne has sent a letter to Justice Field of the Supreme Bench asking his release from the district jail, claiming he is detained unlawfully there. Justice Field turned the papers over to the clerk without comment. Representative Hudson had been preparing a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the imprisoned Coxeyites, but was forestalled by Browne's action.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., May 31.—An Iowa contingent of Coxeyites, after waiting all day for transportation East, took forcible possession of the passenger train going East tonight and were not put off until the train reached Avoca.

ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Assets of the Central Placed at $100,000, with Debts Half That Sum.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—[Special.]—The Central Trust company of St. Louis today filed notice with the Recorder of Deeds of assignment for benefit of creditors. Lester M. Hall is President. William F. Leonard is named as assignee. The assets are placed at $100,000, and consist of rents, stocks, bonds, and land in Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Arkansas, and Nebraska. The liabilities, according to Assignee William F. Leonard, who was also Secretary and Treasurer of the defunct concern, are about one-half the assets as stated.

Gibbons-Johnson Fight a Draw.

NORFOLK, Va., May 31.—The Gibbons-Johnson contest, twenty-four rounds, was declared a draw. It was stopped by the Sheriff of Norfolk County. Johnson had the best of the fight.

TO LET HAWAII ALONE

SENATE WITHOUT OPPOSITION DECLARES AGAINST CLEVELAND.

Resolution Adopted Declares That the People of the Island Alone Have the Right to Establish and Maintain Their Own Form of Government—Senator Sherman Says the Difference Between the Parties Is Not Principle—Carlisle Wrote the Sugar schedule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The Senate passed the resolution reported favorably from the Foreign Affairs committee as a substitute for the Hawaiian resolution reported some months ago. It made no reference to annexation and was as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, that of right it belongs wholly to the people of Hawaii to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic policy; that the United States ought not in any way to interfere therewith, and that interference in the political affairs of these islands by any other government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.

Senator Mills explained that the resolution did not meet his approval, although he would not vote against it. Believing that this government has overthrown an existing government in Hawaii he thought it the duty of the United States to tear down the oligarchy set up in its name. The resolution was then passed unanimously, fifty-five Senators voting for it. Senator Mills did not vote.

To Make All Lumber Free.

When the tariff bill was taken up several amendments offered to the lumber paragraphs looking to a duty on rough lumber were voted down. Senator Allen moved to strike out Paragraph 178:

Lumber of any sort, planed or finished, on each side so planed or finished, 50 cents per m; board measure; and, if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $1 per m; and, if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $1.50 per m; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on account of planing, grooving, or tonguing.

Senator Vest surprised the Republicans when he announced that the amendment would be accepted. As amendments were being voted on without debate this was agreed to—35 to 24—a strict party vote. Messrs. Peffer and Allen (Pops.) voting in favor of it. This will put all lumber on the free list.

The committee amendment increasing the duty on chair cane from 7 to 10 per cent ad valorem was agreed to. Mr. McMillan offered an amendment to make staves of wood of all kinds dutiable at 10 per cent, but it was rejected. When paragraph 181 was reached, making house or cabinet furniture of wood dutiable at 25 per cent, Mr. Squire (Rep., Wash.) declared that the Senate, to be consistent, should place furniture on the free list. Mr. Peffer moved an amendment to the paragraph making the articles contained therein exempt from duty, which was defeated, 5 to 35. Mr. Aldrich offered his amendment to increase the duty to 35 per cent and it also was rejected.

Mr. Sherman then delivered a carefully prepared speech on the general subject of the tariff and was listened to with marked attention. He alluded to the differences in the Democratic ranks on the tariff questions, and contrasted the Democratic platform of 1892 with the democratic platform of 1892. He gave numerous other instances of Democratic dissension. Continuing:

If our friends on the other side had come to us and said: "Some of the rates in the McKinley bill are too high," the Republicans would have joined with them in an equitable division. If the doctrine of protection were to be accepted as it was in the present bill the contention between the two parties in this chamber would be of detail, not one of principle. And if this was the situation, as I believe it was, there is a better way than the one now being adopted to accomplish the revision of the tariff. It should have been done by a commission.

Sugar Schedule Drawn for Refiners.

Mr. Sherman charged that the sugar schedule had been drawn by the refiners. He contradicted the statement made by Senator Gorman that protection offered the sugar trust had been reduced, and asserted that the statement was a palpable misrepresentation. He denounced the protection given the sugar trust and declared that it was five-eighths of one cent or equal to the entire cost of refining sugar, including the wear and tear on machinery. He characterized free wool as the "culminating atrocity of the bill." Before closing, Mr. Sherman devoted some time to the discussion of the income tax. Any income tax, he said, was indefensible unless it was levied against all incomes alike. To single out a class was communism. If legislation in this spirit was obtained, the foundation of the republic would disappear.

Senator Sherman said that if President Harrison or himself had been in power and been no fear of tariff tinkering the McKinley law would have yielded sufficient revenue. The fall of silver and increased demand for gold had something to do with the present financial depression, which had been added to by fear of tariff tinkering.

The speaker reviewed the platforms of the Democratic party and the utterances of the great Democratic leaders, from Jefferson down to Buchanan, to support his statement that all the platforms and all the leaders of that party down to 1860 had been in favor of protection. Even from 1860 to 1892 the platforms of the party [illegible] in favor of "milk and water [illegible]" the doctrine of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection; and the platform of 1892, proclaiming a tariff for protection unconstitutional and a robbery, had been repudiated by Mr. Cleveland, who was thus brought to the front of that platform. The author of the Chicago tariff plank, Lawrence T. Neal, had been defeated by Gov. McKinley on the direct issue by 86,000 plurality, the most overwhelming defeat ever administered to any political candidate in Ohio.

Criticises Senator Gorman's Statements.

Referring to Senator Gorman's recent speech Mr. Sherman said:

Finally the pending bill was brought in and the Senator from Maryland with a fanfare of trumpets announced that it had back of it a solid Democratic majority. This, in the face of the constant evidences that it had the honest support of neither faction and that many of its provisions were repugnant to Democratic principles, was a spectacle from that presented by the Republican party, which stood united in favor of levying tariff duties for revenue and protection, the one a necessary and the other purpose of taxation, the other even greater, to protect employment in the United States, to prevent harsh and unjust competition with foreign labor. This doctrine of the Republican party has been incorporated in the McKinley bill. It is, to an extent, incorporated in this bill.

I believe the bill will create a great reaction in the country. Distress must follow a reduction of duties, and a reduction of wages must come, if indeed industries are not driven entirely to the wall. Widespread discontent will result. The people of this country are not like those of other lands. The fact that some of our people are walking the streets does not necessarily argue a critical condition of affairs, but where there is a well grounded feeling of discontent in the minds of the American people they will find their remedy.

The blessings of a protective tariff are becoming apparent in the South and the country is indebted to the Southern Senators for some ameliorations. The South has demanded the duty on sugar and on rice. These duties are not levied for revenue.

Mr. Sherman, discussing the McKinley bill, said it had been persistently misrepresented as a bill to increase revenue, when as a matter of fact it decreased revenue $30,000,000 a year. He always had believed that the sugar bounty was unwise, and the McKinley bill gave too much protection to the sugar trust.

Mr. Camden (Dem., W. Va.) followed with a brief speech. Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.), speaking on the sugar schedule, took occasion to affirm his belief that the Senate had the power to compel witnesses to testify. At 6 o'clock he yielded to a motion to go into executive session. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

CARLISLE WROTE A SUGAR SCHEDULE.

The Secretary Says He Did It to Help the Committee—No Favor to the Trust.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—When the committee investigating the sugar trust resumed its session today Chairman Gray said the committee will continue its investigations, leaving the District-Attorney to deal with the witnesses who refuse to answer. Senator McPherson reiterated the statement he made recently on the floor of the Senate that when it became apparent that sugar was to be made the subject of legislation he had instructed his broker to cease all dealings in sugar stock in his name.

The Secretary denied all the charges made in Mr. Edwards' letter except one. This one was the assertion that while conferring with the committee he (Carlisle) on one occasion, at the suggestion of the members of the committee and using their figures, put a sugar schedule into shape, as he did other paragraphs in their bill. The Secretary declared that he had not made such a visit as he was represented as making to the committee to demand that the sugar interest be cared for in the tariff bill because of the Democratic party's obligation to the sugar trust.

The examination of Senators Harris and Mills completed the inquiry among members of the Finance committee. Both denied any knowledge of the operations of the sugar trust in connection with legislation, as also denied that Mr. Carlisle had demanded protection for sugar. Senator Mills was asked if it were true as had been reported that Mr. Carlisle had given Mr. Havemeyer of the sugar trust a letter of introduction to himself. He said this was a fact, but he had declined to receive the letter.

It is understood that the committee has come into possession of the name of the wire manufacturer who is represented to have overheard the conversation between Senators and members of the sugar trust at the Arlington Hotel and that he will be subpœnaed.

Vice-President Stevenson has signed the certification of Shriver and Edwards to the District-Attorney. This is the formal order under the law of 1857, under which it is proposed to try to punish Edwards and Shriver for withholding names of persons giving them information.

TO FIGHT FOR THE PRINCIPLE.

Representative of the Typographical Union Says Its Bill Must Go Through.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—A. L. Randall, Chairman of the International Typographical Union Committee on Government Ownership of the Telegraph, has written a letter to Postmaster-General Bissell accusing him of never having read the postal telegraph bill, on which he recently reported adversely to Chairman Wise of the House Commerce committee. This is followed up with this threat:

The International Typographical Union has inaugurated this movement. It will do its utmost to defeat any man found working or voting against the great reform regardless of party affiliations. We have had several hearings, but at the present writing we are aware that we have been "side-tracked." It may be a scheme to hold us on this siding until after the November election, but that will not work. If we are not soon put on the main line, so we can see who our friends are, we will at once commence the campaign in the districts of the members of the committee who are responsible for our delay and will use all honorable means to compass their defeat this fall, no matter which party they belong to.

THINKS WORKMEN ARE RESPONSIBLE.

Prof. Alger Says the Risk Is Too Great for Carnegie to Make Poor Plates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Prof. P. R. Alger of the Navy was heard today by the Congressional committee investigating armor-plate frauds. The Carnegie company, he said, usually knew the particular part of the plate from which the specimens were to be taken. It would be possible for the company to perfect these particular parts, yet it would be so risky as to be impracticable. Prof. Alger said that it was possible that the company knew nothing of the deceptions practiced by employes. The men, he said, were paid by their output, and they helped each other to cover up defects so as to make their output as large as possible. Prof. Alger said the present average of armor was up to the standard. The force of government inspectors was not sufficient to watch every plate.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Cash Balance in the Treasury Grows Smaller—Sending Gold to New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The cash balance in the Treasury at the close of business today was $119,062,893, of which $79,280,015 was held gold reserve. Advices from New York are that $1,400,000 in gold was today engaged for shipment tomorrow, which with Wednesday's engagement of $800,000, will leave the gold reserve June 1 but little in excess of $77,000,000. The cash balance will also be reduced by interest and other payments due today to less than $117,000,000. This will be a reduction in the available cash balance during the month of May of about $8,000,000. Treasury officials are beginning to ship small quantities of gold coin from outside subtreasuries to New York to recoup the gold balance there as New York still has about $42,000,000, San Francisco about $11,500,000, and Washington about $5,700,000. Small shipments of light weight gold coin are also being made to the Philadelphia mint where the coin will be ascertained so as to enable the officials to closely approximate the amount of the appropriation which will be needed to meet these shortages.

Indictment Against Ainsworth Quashed.

Col. Fred C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Records and Pension Division, Adjutant-General's office in the case growing out of the Ford's Theater disaster of last June, in which more than a score of government clerks were killed, is now free. Justice McComas of the Criminal Court today sustained the demurrer to the indictment of Ainsworth and ordered the indictment quashed. This is the second indictment against Ainsworth which has failed. The main ground on which Judge McComas quashed the indictment was that it did not show the failing of the building was due to a personal neglect on the part of Col. Ainsworth.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—Charles B. Williams, Salem, Ind.; Nicholas C. Stanton, West Jefferson, Ohio; Frank E. Fisher, Nashua, Ia.; Joseph M. Swigart, Maquoketa, Ia.; Joseph J. Hughes, Fargo, N. D.; Henry A. Thexton, St. Thomas, N. D.; David K. Hill, Lorchburg, Pa.; James S. Pauley, Waynesburg, Pa.; Thomas H. Wiiett, Jonesboro, Tenn.; George P. Fain, Rogersville, Tenn.; George W. Boyd, New Whatcom, Wash. Treasury—Morris Rothenmer of Ohio to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Cuyahoga, Ohio.

Statement of the Year's Deficiency.

The Treasury statement to be issued tomorrow shows that the expenditures of the government for the eleven months of the current fiscal year have exceeded the receipts by $72,000,000, the aggregate standing in round figures: Receipts, $208,000,000; expenditures, $340,000,000. These figures indicate a total deficit for the twelve months of the fiscal year of $78,000,000.

Nominations of Postmasters Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations for postmasters: Illinois—Henry Stabile, Piano; Frank T. Reid, Greenville; Thomas N. Moffatt, Monticello. Colorado—John C. Rose, Cripple Creek.

Washington Notes.

The President has approved the act to provide for the sale of the remainder of the Otoe Reservation in Nebraska and Kansas.

Senator Turpie yesterday introduced a resolution for the abrogation of the Russian extradition treaty, and Senator Hill a resolution for open sessions for the trial of impeachments.

Representative Jerry Simpson has left Washington for Berkeley Springs, Va., accompanied by Representative Pence of Colorado. Mr. Simpson is so weak that it was necessary to carry him aboard the car.

Gen. Sickles introduced and the House yesterday passed a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to do what is necessary under the act of March 3, 1893, for the preservation of the Gettysburg battlefield.

The triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons convened yesterday, the American Gynecological Society holding the afternoon session. After the President's annual address in the evening there was a reception at the White House.

The report of the trial of the cruiser Columbia shows that the vessel is one of the finest in the navy. A minority report says the steam steering gear is too slow. The vessel struck while going down the Delaware and several plates were dented.

PULLMAN STRIKERS LOOKING FOR FOOD.

Starvation Said to Be Threatening Them and Their Families.

The question of food is the all absorbing topic under discussion by the Pullman strikers. The situation is becoming alarming. With starvation for the strikers and their families staring them in the face some of the men are beginning to feel discouraged. Yesterday upwards of 400 families were furnished supplies by the Relief committee and the number of applicants is growing daily. The generous donations are rapidly diminishing, until at present there is hardly a day's rations in store at relief headquarters. The work of the young women of the Girls' Union, which has in charge the investigation of all application for relief is growing to such an extent that five additional committees of three were appointed yesterday. So many cases of extreme poverty and sickness calling for immediate attention have been reported that it was found necessary to organize a bureau for that work. Next Sunday at Hammond a meeting of the railroad men will be held. Chairman Heathcote, G. W. Howard, and others will speak. A large delegation from Pullman will be present.

Engineer Killed While on His Engine.

Michael Urbanen, engineer on a switch engine in the South Chicago yards of the Illinois Steel company, was killed yesterday morning. He was leaning out of the cab window and struck his head against a brick wall. He lived at Ninetieth street and Grand avenue.

IS HE IN NEW YORK?

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK WAS ON THE NORMANNIA.

His Name and That of His Family Appear on the Passenger List of the Boat, Which Has Arrived at New York—Report That He Disembarked at Southampton—Seven People Injured and One Child Burned to Death in a Tenement House Fire.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—The names of Count Herbert Bismarck and his family appear on the passenger list of the liner Normannia that arrived tonight. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the son of the great German Chancellor has really came to the United States. One of the steamer's officers said he had made the trip to Southampton, which was his destination. Another said he had come across and was now in New York.

Among other passengers were: Von Francken Sierstorpff and family, G. F. Ritschi, German Consul, and S. Von Dorrien. The Normannia had 100 cabin and 148 steerage passengers.

The steamship arrived at the bar at 9 o'clock, having made the voyage in 6 days 12 hours and 41 minutes. It came from Southampton by the Southern passage, 3,103 miles, making an average speed of 19.8 knots an hour, the fastest trip that has ever been made by that route. Hamburg to Southampton was made in 20 hours, 37 minutes, which is also the fastest time on record.

[Count Herbert von Bismarck-Schonhausen was born at Berlin Dec. 28, 1849. He is an officer in the German army, has served the German Empire in various diplomatic capacities, and was Embassy Secretary in London and Minister at The Hague. He sits in the Reichstag as one of the members for Schleswig-Holstein. He has been head of the German Foreign Office, but was retired by the Caprivi administration. In January, 1889, the Emperor conferred upon him the Order of the Red Eagle, First Class.]

FIRE IN NEW YORK TENEMENT-HOUSE

One Child Burned to Death and Seven People Injured.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—One child was burned so that it died and seven persons were injured by an explosion which wrecked and set on fire a five-story tenement at No. 129 Suffolk street today. The dead and injured are:

The Dead.

JAEGER, LIZZIE, 4 years old, niece of the janitor; burned so that she died in Gouverneur Hospital.

The Injured.

DRIEBECK, MEYER.
EHRENWERTH, ANNA.
KLEINROTH, SOLOMON.
LEBMAN, SIMON.
ROTKE, SIMON.
SCHNEIDER, LENA.
WEIDENFELD, LOUIS.

There were eighteen families, including many children, in the tenement. All were asleep when an explosion in Kleinroth's distillery, on the first floor, set fire to the building. The tenants became panic-stricken. Tenants from the adjoining houses thronged the streets and did all they could to rescue the imperiled inmates while waiting for the firemen. Bed quilts were spread and into them through the flames children, men, and women jumped. Philip Marks was the first one to cause his 3-year-old child to jump, and, as the child landed safely in the quilt, Marks sent his six other children and the five children of Mrs. Herman Weidenfeld, and all were saved without injury. Mrs. Hannah Ehrenwerth jumped out of a second-story window to a featherbed which had been spread over the pavement. On the fourth floor firemen found Lizzie Jaeger, 4 years old, unconscious in one of the bedrooms. The child was terribly burned and she died soon after being taken to the hospital.

DAUGHTER TESTIFIES AGAINST HER.

Mrs. Fellows Fighting to Retain the Care of Her $4,000,000 Estate.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. Alma Louise Coddington-Fellows of No. 44 East Sixty-sixth street, who is alleged by her relatives to be unfit to manage her $4,000,000 estate, was in court again today and had a trying ordeal. One of the witnesses was Mrs. Fellows' 15-year-old daughter, Lulu. She described the episodes that drove her from her home, while her mother sat near by with her husband, but mother and daughter exchanged not a glance during the time the young lady was on the witness stand. Lulu has taken refuge with the relatives who are seeking to have a committee appointed to take charge of her mother's property. The child spoke firmly and clearly. She said she had two brothers, James, aged 8, and Clarence, aged 11, and one sister, Glndys, who is less than 4. Lulu's father, Clifford Coddington, formerly Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, died Feb. 13, 1892. She first saw her mother under the influence of liquor in March, 1892. Lulu said her mother usually locked herself up in her room while intoxicated. She frequently began by saying she was going up-stairs to write some letters. She might not be seen after that for several days. She brought liquor home hidden in various bundles. When she ran out of liquor in the house she occasionally went to the window and rapped so as to attract the attention of passers-by to induce them to order it for her. At times she left her home and was not heard of again for a week. The case was adjourned until Monday, when Mrs. Fellows will testify in her own behalf.

TORY AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Said to Be Seeking Material to Use Against Home Rule.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—There have been floating around the clubs and other centers of information in London for many months vague rumors of some "revelations" that were soon to appear in connection with Irish affairs that would assuredly kill the home rule movement, utterly rout the Gladstone-Rosebery party, and triumphantly carry Lord Salisbury and the Tories back into power. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the Irish National Federation of America, at his home, No. 89 Madison avenue, said this evening: "The federation, of which I am President, has had information that the agents of the London *Times* and the Tory party have been scouring the United States for nearly a year to obtain any kind of information that would enable them to get up a campaign cry for the next election. As far back as the end of last year an attempt was made by Tory agents in England to procure the publication of a pamphlet or book in which it was sought to be shown that Mr. Parnell and other members of Parliament not only sanctioned and encouraged, but actually ordered, the assassination of Chief Secretary Forster and Under Secretary Burke, and that in pursuance of that order the Phœnix Park murder took place. Lord Cavendish being the victim instead of Mr. Forster. None of the publishers in London would take up the matter, and the *Times* itself did not dare touch it. We know there are today English Tory agents in this country endeavoring to discover or manufacture any possible shreds of evidence in substantiation of the objects of what I regard as one of the blackest attempts ever made to besmirch a political party. It has been openly boasted that the revelations will blow Rosebery and the Liberals, as high as a kite, but for my part I have too much faith in the good sense of the English people to believe that their judgment can be affected by any such transparent fraud."

HIS ESTATE TURNS OUT TO BE BIG.

Relatives of Ed Martin Likely to Become Involved in a Quarrel.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—Ed Martin, known as "the millionaire philanthropist," died in December last at Red Hook and the general impression was that he was worth $1,000,000 in securities and real estate in Chicago. He lived with Serena Martin, his niece, at Red Hook, and she and Samuel Beers and a Mr. O'Connor of Cook County, Ill., were appointed as executors. His estate was divided into forty parcels, the bulk of the estate being willed to Serena Martin and her immediate relatives. Recently an inventory of the estate was made by the executors, who reported it as valued at $250,000. The heirs to the smaller portions considered this too small and gave Fielding Martin at Red Hook power of attorney to look into the matter and it is now alleged he has found trace of securities and deeds valued at nearly $1,000,000, none of which was included in the inventory of the executors. It is said the day after the funeral Serena Martin went to Iselia, N. J., taking with her a tin box in which her uncle kept his securities. This she refused to surrender, claiming it contained bequests made by her uncle previous to his death, and therefore the securities did not belong to the estate. The heirs are willing to allow her to keep $35,000, which she says her uncle gave her, if she will turn over the remainder of the securities in the tin box. This she steadfastly refuses to do, and in consequence a Supreme Court writ has been served upon her to appear in Chicago July 2, when she must show cause why she should not be removed as executrix.

HUDSON RIVER BOATS COLLIDE.

Saratoga Runs Into the Dean Richmond Near Albany, but No One Is Injured.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—The Hudson River steamer, Saratoga, of the Troy line and the Dean Richmond of the People's line to Albany had a serious collision today. Their passengers were badly shaken up when the two vessels crashed into each other and they rushed about the decks panic stricken. It occurred about ten miles below Albany. The Saratoga ran into the Dean Richmond. Rails, stanchions, and joiner work were ripped like paper. Thirty feet of the joinerwork on the port side of the Saratoga and three windows were torn away. The Dean Richmond's stern was almost wrecked. From the port quarter to the starboard side the stanchions on the main deck were twisted off for fifty feet. The starboard quarter was stripped of its light woodwork. The bow of the Saratoga broke open one of the Dean Richmond's after cabins, tearing away the wooden walls for fifteen feet. On the upper deck of the Dean Richmond the light railings were twisted and several of the stanchions supporting the hurricane deck were knocked away. The vessels separated after the shock and, were driven on the mud banks on the port side of the channel. In response to signals tugs came to the assistance of the grounded steamboats and hauled them off at 10 o'clock. They then proceeded to New York.

PRESENT A MAKESHIFT REPORT.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Company.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship company took place today and was a lively one. Two stockholders took occasion to criticise President Huntington's absence and vigorously protested against the adoption of a makeshift annual report. Joseph Richardson presided. Secretary Lane offered in place of the regular printed annual report, containing full details, a typewritten statement of the condition of the company. The statement did not give everything in full. Elias Hart moved its adoption, but he was vigorously opposed by J. F. Greenough. The report gave the total receipts for the year ending April 30 as $3,834,092, and the expenditures $3,958,631, leaving a balance of $475,461 as against a deficit last year of $56,740. Directors were elected as follows: Collis P. Huntington, Henry Hart, Isaac E. Gates, Calvin S. Brice, Samuel Thomas, Edward Lauterbach, Russell Sage, George J. Gould, and R. P. Schwerin. There was no opposition.

Mr. Schwerin takes the place of J. B. Houston. One hundred and twenty-seven of the 200,000 shares of the company were voted. Secretary Lane stated that the Panama railway had notified the Pacific Mail that it would terminate the contract on its expiration July 15. Negotiations, however, are now pending with the Panama railway which will in all probability be satisfactory to all concerned.

The report offered at today's meeting was put on file pending the detailed report to be submitted in about two weeks.

GOULDS TO BE TAXED IN NEW YORK.

Commissioner to Disregard the Alleged Change of Residence.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[

HE HITS AT FARWELL

ATTORNEY MONROE ASKS THAT JOHN V.'S TESTIMONY BE IGNORED.

This, the Lawyer Says, Should Be Done in All Cases Except Where It Is Corroborated by Other Witnesses—Sensational Episodes in Court During the Arguments in the Famous Sturges Case—Prosecution and Defense Have Many Tilts Over Points in the Arbitration.

Attorney H. S. Monroe resumed his argument for the complainant in the Sturges-Farwell arbitration yesterday morning before Judge Tuley. John V. Farwell and his brother, Charles B. Farwell, were present, and Mrs. William Sturges sat near her attorneys, taking an active interest in the proceedings. In arguing what he termed "a most complicated and difficult cause" Mr. Monroe said he had the right to ask the court to "utterly disregard" the testimony of John V. Farwell except where it was corroborated by that of other witnesses. Mr. Farwell had declared he wanted all the facts to come out. "When Mr. Sturges went on the stand, though," said counsel, "Mr. Farwell drew his chair within three feet of the witness and could hardly contain his excitement. When he saw Mr. Sturges' mind was gone a gleam of satisfaction and triumph flitted across his face. When your Honor excluded Mrs. Sturges' evidence the smile of triumph again appeared upon the face of John V. Farwell."

Concerning the various attempts to bring the matter to arbitration the attorney spoke of the visit of Walter Potter to London to induce William Sturges to come to New York and submit his case to arbitration. Potter and Columbus R. Cummings, both friends of the Farwells, were to be the arbitrators. Mr. Sturges consented, showing his faith in his own cause. Then the Farwells tried to get Sturges back to London so that the arbitration might be postponed until all the debentures were sold. They claimed he was "no good" after the signing of the Kensington contracts, but this statement did not agree with the fact that John V. Farwell gave him a receipt for $150,000 to postpone the arbitration. In the spring of 1889 William Sturges wanted to buy stock of the Sonora Land company and applied to the Farwells for aid. He wanted $140,000 "on account." John V. Farwell made a note for $40,000, but his partners objected to his paper being out.

Farwell Not Afraid of Suits.

John V. Farwell's assertion that he was forced into a loan then because Sturges threatened "ruin" was "humbug." Sturges had simply threatened suit, and John V. Farwell was not a man who was afraid of suits. John V. Farwell finally agreed to advance $140,000 if Sturges would give the securities he purchased as collateral, and also put up the shares of Capitol stock held by Mrs. Sturges. The agreement was made that the money should be deducted from the amount found due Sturges by the arbitrators. Lyman J. Gage, J. W. Doane, and E. M. Phelps were the men selected and agreed upon by William Sturges and John V. Farwell. C. B. Farwell refused to submit to their judgment and when additional names were given him from which to select a board he talked of a probable "job." This, counsel held, was an insult to Sturges and the men whose names were on the list. Really, the Farwells didn't desire to arbitrate but wanted to force Sturges to prosecute the suits in court which he had already begun.

Replying then to his own question, "What should Sturges receive at your Honor's hands?" counsel went on: "It was manifestly the intention of the Farwells to start the State-House building with their own money, and then to continue it by the sale of the lands they were to receive. This was the intention when the contract was taken. Afterwards, evidence shows, John V. Farwell tried to form a local company and failed. Then he went to New York and Boston to get money upon the lands and failed. It was then he visited England and spent eight months trying to raise money."

Attorney High interrupted and said John V. Farwell had not tried hard to get money during his visit abroad.

How Sturges Was Employed.

Attorney Monroe replied that in regard to the visit Mr. Farwell's evidence was "false." "We show by Mr. Stuart's evidence," he said, "that John V. Farwell conferred with him in London in regard to raising money and also held conferences with leading brokers. An expert was even sent here from London to make an investigation. It was after these failures that John V. Farwell employed William Sturges. After putting the matter into Mr. Sturges' hands there were no more efforts made to borrow money. In fact, nothing was done except some effort to bribe the Legislature of Texas to loan certain bonds. Mr. Sturges was authorized to raise $2,000,000 and was to receive 15 per cent commission. When the contract for the Capitol was taken it was believed it would cost only $1,500,000. For the work the company received 3,000,000 acres, or 4,876 square miles of land—an empire or province bigger than Delaware or Rhode Island, well watered and fertile, and worth $3 to $5 an acre."

Mr. Monroe then went into a calculation of the various expenditures made by the syndicate, as shown by the evidence of the Farwells. The total was $7,000,000, he said, and the property was now worth $15,000,000. Going on with the arguments counsel said Mr. Farwell contended William Sturges had no interest in the property. Yet over his own signature he asked Sturges to go to Washington contracts to secure the $150,000 which he claimed Sturges owed him, and he promised to hold the balance of the value of the contracts in trust for the benefit of Sturges' wife and family. Attorney Monroe, in concluding, asked the court to contrast John V. Farwell's evidence with his acts as disclosed in the correspondence and the testimony of others. He asked a money judgment of such amount as the court might determine.

Argues for the Defense.

Attorney High began the arguments for the defense. He said the claims of the Sturges interests were so vague that he didn't know where to begin. It would be found they would either have to stand by their claims under the Kensington contracts or under the contract made by Sturges as an agent of the Farwells. There could be no recovery under both. He declared that at least two of the members of the Texas Capitol syndicate had a want of confidence in Mr. Sturges at the time of the making of the Kensington contracts. These contracts were transferred to Mr. Sturges only for retirement and cancellation.

The court inquired whether the testimony in the case had not indicated that Kensington and Prescott had agreed to share one-half under the four-sided contract and that the other half was to be divided between the Farwells and Mr. Sturges. In consequence was not Mr. Sturges' interest equal to one-quarter, with the provision that it should be subject to the payment of the amount owing Farwell? Attorney High replied that the contention of his side was that William Sturges had been fully paid for his services; that with regard to the Kensington contracts he simply stepped into that promoter's shoes and as such should have been charged with one quarter, at least, if not the whole of the $124,000 expenses, incurred in floating the debenture bonds. It was not until the year 1885 that Sturges had claimed any beneficial interest in the contract. Attorney High said the agreement of June, 1885, between Abner Taylor, the Farwells, and Mr. Prescott defined the rights of the debenture holders. The cry of fraud had been raised by the other side and much emphasized. The Judge, however, was not sitting as a moot court and it was not there to regulate morals, but to define the rights of the parties to the proceeding.

The 50 Per Cent Contract.

He would like them to point out wherein Mr. Sturges or the debenture subscribers were injured by the 50 per cent or the rebate contract made by John V. Farwell. The debenture holders knew of these transactions through the efforts of William Sturges to give them publicity, and yet after nine years since the date they were made there was not a word of complaint from the investors. Mr. Monroe interrupted to say:

"My contention is that if what John V. Farwell said on the witness stand is true the 50 per cent contract was fraudulent."

Attorney High retorted that Mr. Farwell had a right to do what he pleased with his own property.

"If each subscriber got what he contracted for where was the fraud?" queried counsel.

Attorney Monroe said: "Mr. Farwell had no right to have any secret agreement to get an advantage out of the company because he was a director and interested in the company. It is contrary to the provisions of the English criminal law for any person financially interested in a company to participate in the commissions allowed for establishing it."

Attorney McCarthy, now addressing the court, said: "We do not claim the 50 per cent contract affects this case, but if does cast a reflection upon John V. Farwell."

"Yes," responded Attorney High, "you can throw bricks as long as you feel so disposed. It seems to relieve your side of some exuberance of spirits."

Next Mr. High read the letter written by Mr. Farwell to Sturges, in which the latter is quoted as saying to Mr. Farwell "I mean destruction." In that letter, the writer said, it seemed to him Sturges wanted to coerce him into some sort of a settlement. "If you knew the making of the contract was contrary to the English law you were in duty bound as my agent to inform me," wrote John V. Farwell to William Sturges.

Letter Finally Found.

Attorney Monroe asked Mr. High to read the letter of William Sturges to which that of John V. Farwell was a reply. There was some doubt about the existence of the letter in the printed record prepared by Attorney Westover, but it was finally found. Attorney High then raised the query: "What is Sturges entitled to recover?" Replying to this, he said: "William Sturges was not the real promoter of the Texas Capitol company. The defendants in the proceeding were the real promoters. They had guaranteed the interest on the debenture bonds, which was continued ever since. Mr. Sturges simply acted as an agent; in fact, he voluntarily thrust himself into the enterprise in the spring of 1884. Mr. Sturges' efforts in London in 1884 were without results. He came back without a single subscriber or a cent."

"Why didn't you drop him then?" interjected Attorney McCarthy.

"I regret that we did not, said Attorney High, "that was one of our mistakes."

Attorney High finished the arguments for the day by reading testimony to show that William Sturges' work done for the company had been similar to that of a Chairman of an English stock company and was not worth more than £2,000 at most.

DATA OF WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

All Records of the Southern Revolt Are Now Nearly Completed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—[Special.]—With the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1895, all the data relating to the War of the Rebellion will have been collected and will be ready for printing at the government office. Whether this branch of the work will be accomplished in a short or long time remains for the Public Printer to determine, but the War Records Division of the War Department will have nothing more to do than read and correct proofs after the period indicated above. After the rebellion records shall have been disposed of, the next business in order will be a compilation of the papers and orders of the War of the Revolution from 1775 until the termination of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain. Valuable historical and other documents have been unearthed in the Pension and War Offices, all of which will be turned over to the Records Division to be put in shape. So methodical was Washington and his subordinates about the preservation of orders and instructions regarding the big battles of the Revolutionary period it is believed that little if anything has escaped from the government files. So far as the records of the Mexican War are concerned they were compiled and published about 1849 and 1850 under the direction of the Adjutant-General of the United States army, leaving the only other war of importance to be looked after that of 1812. There has been some friction at the State Department about letting Revolutionary documents go out of the possession of that branch of the service even temporarily, but Congress will be asked to make the necessary order for the delivery of papers which may be needed in the preparation of the new historical work of the government. Very few rich finds have been made recently in connection with the work of the Archives Division. Many persons who had become imbued with the idea that the government was going largely into the business of purchasing archives sent papers, because it an unguarded moment Congress was prevailed upon many years ago to buy certain manuscripts from a needy woman, whose sole claim for consideration rested upon the fact that she had good influence in the right quarter at the Capitol. Since that time, however, the War Department officials in charge of this branch of the public service have been lavish about disbursing money for manuscripts which were of no earthly account.

WANTS THE ZONA LIBRE ABOLISHED.

How Reciprocity with Mexico Would Aid the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—[Special.]—One of the side issues of the tariff agitation is the movement for a limited reciprocity with Mexico for the purpose of abolishing the "free zone" in Mexico, which is the terror of local merchants on this side of the border. As previously stated in these dispatches, Representative Crain of the Eleventh Texas District has introduced a resolution calling for the correspondence between our government and Mexico on the subject of the "zona libre." This, as explained by Warner P. Sutton, ex-Consul-General to Mexico, who has the movement in charge, is a narrow strip twelve miles wide along the Mexican border and within Mexican territory. Into this zone goods may be imported on payment of only 10 per cent of the regular duty. Thus Mexican merchants pay only one-tenth of their duties, while the traders on this side have to put up the whole amount of the McKinley schedule. As a consequence there is a small temptation on the part of American residents to buy small articles over in Mexico and run them over without paying duty. The United States supplies this strip with nearly everything sold there for home consumption. To wipe out the free zone it would be necessary only to permit reciprocity to a specified small amount, or about $50, as is proposed by Mr. Sutton and the Texas border merchant. This would remove the temptation to petty smuggling. Mr. Sutton is also interviewed today declared that a reasonable commercial treaty between this country and Mexico would give the United States an additional annual commerce of from five to ten millions with its southern neighbor. Mexico is too poor to talk of free trade, but the limited reciprocity idea, carrying with it the abolition of the free zone, would prevent smuggling and relieve travelers from vexatious customs searches. Should the free zone pass into history it would transfer what is left of the commercial prosperity of such towns as Matamoras, Nuevo Laredo, Piedras Negras, and Juarez and Sonora to the towns on the American side, as the Mexican merchants of the free zone, while enjoying low rates of duty, are burdened by oppressive internal revenue taxes from which American merchants are free.

SURVEYS OF PEARL RIVER HARBOR.

Satisfactory Results Achieved by Naval Officers of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—[Special.]—Continued explorations and surveys of Pearl River harbor, Hawaii, have been continued with the most satisfactory results, and the third boring has been made in the proposed channel 1,800 feet long and 350 feet wide. A tripod has been placed on the ridge of the bar about the center of the proposed channel in ten feet of water. Sand was pumped out to a depth of 22 feet but no rock or coral was found. Naval officers were very much pleased at these results, and accounts of the operations in the harbor were sent to their respective governments as soon as the engineers had verified their surveys.

Chinese Club Elects Officers.

The Chicago Chinese club, an organization of local Celestials, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Yick Tong; Vice-President, Sing Gee; Secretary, Sing Hong; Treasurer, Chung Sing. The club is an association which in case of sickness of a member will look after his business affairs and provide him with medical aid in a hospital managed by Chinese. The members of the club have the use of a clubhouse, but gambling is prohibited.

White Sulphur Springs Sold.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—[Special.]—The White Sulphur Springs property, in West Virginia, was sold today to Julian T. Burke, agent for preferred bondholders, for $265,000.

Chinese Fans.

Canton, China, exports 12,000,000 fans every year.

BADENOCH IS NAMED.

REPUBLICANS' CHOICE WILL SUCCEED W. A. HUTCHINGS.

Judge Scales Finally Decides to Make the Eleventh Ward Man Election Commissioner—Suggestion That Mr. Kochersperger and Mr. Raymond Might Both Be Given Places on the Republican County Ticket—Mr. Wacker Again Refuses to Run on the Democratic Ticket.

John J. Badenoch was appointed Election Commissioner yesterday to succeed W. A. Hutchings, resigned. The appointment was made by Judge Scales on the recommendation of the Republican Executive committee, and thus an important precedent has been established.

Mr. Badenoch called on Judge Scales at the latter's request at the adjournment of court yesterday morning. After a short conversation Judge Scales told Mr. Badenoch that as it was the wish of the Republican County Central committee he would appoint him to fill the vacancy on the Election Board. Judge Scales, however, did not enter the formal order of appointment until late in the afternoon. Mr. Badenoch is now a member of the Board of Education, but will resign that position before he qualifies as Election Commissioner, as the law requires that an Election Commissioner shall hold no other office whatever. Mr. Badenoch sent his resignation to the Mayor last evening, but it had not reached its destination before the Mayor's office was closed. Mr. Badenoch's term on the School Board ends June 30, and it is not likely that his successor will be appointed before that time.

The new Commissioner said last evening: "I would rather continue to serve on the School Board, and some time ago I received assurances from high quarters that I would be reappointed at the end of my term. But my party thought I could be more useful as an Election Commissioner, and so I have concluded to take that position. I am well acquainted with Judge Scales, and our relations are quite cordial. I think that I can serve my party loyally without vexatiously antagonizing the representatives of the Democratic party on the board. I fully realize, I hope, the responsibility of the new position. I shall seek to safeguard the interests of my party according to the law, and also do my duty to the public."

Mr. Badenoch was born in Scotland forty-five years ago, but has lived nearly forty years in America. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and Chicago. He served two years in the City Council from the Eleventh Ward. He was Chairman of the Republican County committee two years ago and is an aggressive Republican. He lives in the Eleventh Ward. He is a member of the Board of Trade and is engaged in the grain commission business.

It is understood that Henry Bradley, who has been the Republican Deputy Commissioner in the Election Board office, will be retained under Mr. Badenoch. He has been an efficient officer and has always done his best to protect the interests of his party.

MIGHT PUT BOTH ON THE TICKET.

How the Raymond-Kochersperger Contest Could Be Amicably Settled.

The suggestion which has been made that Mr. Raymond and Mr. Kochersperger, the leading candidates for County Treasurer on the Republican side, should both have places on the party ticket has been received with much favor everywhere. A few of the would-be leaders object to it because it would disturb some pet scheme of theirs or break some slate. But the suggestion has taken with the voters of the party. The ticket with Raymond for Treasurer and Kochersperger for Sheriff, or Kochersperger for Treasurer and Raymond for Sheriff, if properly filled out as to the other offices, would be a winning ticket, it is believed.

Up to the present time, the contest between the two men has been conducted with the greatest good humor on both sides. But it may be that this good humor will not be maintained if the contest becomes close. Then there is danger that the factional fight might extend to the other offices. The small fry candidates with their ward delegations will dicker and trade to get on the ticket, and thus weaken the public service. Raymond is evidently in the lead for the Treasurership, and already the traders threaten to load down the ticket which may be headed with his name.

There will be a meeting of Mr. Raymond's friends this evening, when what has been said here will be made manifest. Some of those who attend will promise their support if such a man is named for Sheriff and such another man for Treasurer. Even the Mayoralty nomination for next spring is in danger of being dragged in. There is a good prospect, however, that wise councils will prevail and that harmony and a good ticket will be the outcome.

MANY CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

Charles Gross Wants the Nomination for Sheriff.

Charles Gross, who used to be a Deputy Sheriff under Matson, is an avowed candidate for Sheriff and is making an active canvass. He lives in the Thirty-second Ward, which brings him in conflict with Mr. Kochersperger for the delegation. Ald. Kerr is supporting Mr. Gross.

It is understood that George Berz of the Eighteenth Ward will be a candidate for County Clerk. He has not come out openly yet, but will do so in a few days. John M. Smyth and Collector Mamer will back him strongly. Mr. Van Cleave, however, does not fear the Berz candidacy so much as that of Henry Esdohr. The latter ran ahead of his ticket two years ago, as Van Cleave did last year, and Esdohr has the advantage of being a representative German. Philip Knopf is also a candidate for this place. Some of his friends are urging Van Cleave to leave the fight for this office to the three Germans and to come out for Sheriff.

It is the opinion of sagacious leaders of the party that the Scandinavians should have a representation on the ticket, and Edward Erickson, who made such a strong race for West Town Clerk last spring—coming within a few votes of election—is mentioned for Criminal Court Clerk. George Williams of the Twelfth Ward, however, is mentioned for this position. Mr. Williams served a term as West Town Assessor.

The Twelfth Ward has half a dozen other candidates for places on the county ticket—Mr. Parker and Ald. Carter for Judge, Mr. Cahill, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Dunn for Probate Clerk. It is probable that some will withdraw before the convention meets.

The convention is likely to be called about June 30. The first candidate to be named will be the County Judge, as that is deemed the most important position for this fall.

DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS CAST DOWN.

Mr. Wacker Again Refuses to Be a Candidate for County Treasurer.

The Democratic managers were cast down again yesterday. Mr. Wacker refused to be their candidate for County Treasurer for the twentieth time. They will try again, however. Mr. Wacker's refusal was kept quiet lest it should encourage the friends of young Mr. Harrison, who are making a stiff fight for their man. The City Hall combine will have to take up Mr. Dreyer as the candidate for Treasurer after all. Peter Kiolbassa was thought of, but yesterday Mayor Hopkins talked about Kiolbassa for State Treasurer. This means that he is to get nothing in the county convention.

Frank Lawler, it is said, will be given the Probate Clerkship in the event of Roger Sullivan's nomination for County Clerk. The word has gone forth from the City Hall that the following members of the Democratic County committee who have been rather rebellious will have to be retired: Edward Ponsonby, Second Ward; Barney McNeill, Third Ward; John Cunningham and Billy O'Brien, Sixth Ward; Billy Dunn, Ninth Ward; Jack Cullerton, Tenth Ward; Mike McDonald, Eleventh Ward; Tom Mulrooney, Twelfth Ward; Stanley Kunz, Sixteenth Ward; Dick Cullen, Sixteenth Ward; Ald. Gosselin, Seventeenth Ward; John Sheehy, Thirty-first Ward. More tractable men will be named in the places of these persons.

Second District Republican Convention.

The Republican committee of the new Second District will meet today to name the date of the Congressional convention. It will probably be called for some day early in July. Charles E. Piper, President of the Cicero Town Board, and Wilson Darlington of Englewood are the candidates named thus far.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., May 31.—The steamer Britannic was released from White Shoals this morning after lightering 400 tons of ore on its consort Bell.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 31.—The supply of coal in this region is getting low, and it will be all gone in a fortnight. The companies have raised to $3.50 a ton and threaten another advance.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 31.—The collision last evening at Port Dalhousie between the steamer City of Windsor and the lock gates of the old Welland Canal has stopped all navigation through the canal, and boats will be delayed several days before repairs can be made. A large fleet of boats will be tied up at both ends of the canal. The damage to the City of Windsor and the lock gates will amount to $10,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May. 31.—The lake line managers are making strong efforts to hold up the new lake and rail rates from the West to the seaboard and have formed an association with Henry C. French as Commissioner, who will devote much of his time in adjusting differences between the interests. He will go to Chicago at once and confer with the Western Traffic Association. Mr. French is manager of the Union Transit line, which is affiliated with the Union Steamboat company and Northern line. The lake line agents of Chicago are also working together to maintain rates.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO.—The Buffalo corn rate held steady at 2½ cents, but Kingston was dead at 2½. Charters: London, Parks Foster, corn to Buffalo. Lumber—Transfer, Sunrise, Ogden, Ashland to Benton Harbor, $2.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ore tonnage continues in good demand at the old figures. The schooner A. P. Grover was chartered today to take coal from the head of Lake Superior to the Soo at 60 cents. Charters: Ore—S. Eddy, Sandiego, Ashland to Lake Erie, 80 cents. Stone—Thaw, Fostoria, Reed, Kelly's Island to Bay City, $1.50.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters: Oceanica, Chicago, 45 cents; Viking, Maxwell, Milwaukee, 40 cents. Canal freights remain active at 3 cents wheat to New York.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Charters: Lents, Celtic, Duluth, 50 cents.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Carrier, C. Marshall, City of Grand Haven, Frankfort; Butters, Menominee; Slauson, Escanaba; Burnham, Masonville; I. Lawson, Jacksonport; Cora A., E. M. Stanton, Resumption, Kanters, B. Calkins, Ford River; Simmons, Joys, A. Soper, Muskegon; Senator Blood, M. D. Ayer, Cheboygan; Guido, Pierport; C. Marshall, Frankfort; C. J. Magill, Marinette; Peoria, Charlevoix; M. Slauson, Escanaba; Four Brothers, M. F. Butters, Ludington; Sturges, Nelson & Lindsay; Burnham, Menominee; Success, Whitefish Bay; M. A. McGregor, K. Kelly, Granger, Alpena; L. W. Perry, Bremer River; Senator Blood, Cheboygan; Saunders—Arthur Orr, Harlem, Buffalo; Conemaugh, Erie. Salt—Narragansett, Ludington. Coal—Tacoma, Ira H. Owen, Inter-Ocean, R. Winslow, Buffalo; Stone—P. B. Locke, Portage Entry. Light—Parks Foster, South Chicago.

Cleared—Light—R. Kanters, Port Huron; City of New York, Transfer, Washburn; Cora A., E. Valleau, Resumption. E. M. Stanton, Port Arthur; R. Simmons, Joys, A. Soper, Muskegon; Senator Blood, M. D. Ayer, Cheboygan; Guido, Pierport; C. Marshall, Frankfort; C. J. Magill, Marinette; Peoria, Charlevoix; M. Slauson, Escanaba; Four Brothers, M. F. Butters, Ludington; Sturges, Nelson & Lindsay; Burnham, Menominee; Success, Whitefish Bay; I. M. Forest, Isabella Sands, Manistee; Sachem, Alpena; G. W. Adams, Buffalo. Grain—Twin Sisters, Sibley, Kingston; Parks Foster, Buffalo, Buffalo.

Vessel Movements.

HURON, O.—Cleared—Zapotec, Ashland.

ALPENA, MICH.—Sailed—Baine, Chicago; Nellie, Buffalo.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—Canisteo, Stewart, Pomeroy.

ERIE, PA.—Cleared—Maryland, Escanaba; Kaliyuga, Chicago.

TOLEDO, O. — Arrived — Pickands, Marengo, Hundred Twenty-six.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Cleared—Manchester, Erie; Worthington, Chicago.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived — Parker, Saveland. Cleared—Merida, Duluth.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—Departed—Pickands, Ogdensburg; Spokane, Buffalo.

CHEBOYGAN, MICH.—Cleared—Barbarian, Lookout, Ellen Williams, Shores, Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — Arrived, Curtis, Reed, Fassett, Holland, Schuck, Bruce, Kate Winslow.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Genoa. Cleared—Yuma, Two Harbors; Iosco, Australasia, Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Quickstep, Russia, 8:15 a. m. Up—Butters, 7 last night; Parks, 3 p. m.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Massachusetts, Lansing. Cleared—Whitaker, Watson, Ashland; Manhattan, Escanaba; Tampa, Port Huron; Marisa, Two Harbors.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived — Yakima, Onoko. Cleared—Samuel Mitchell, William Chisholm, Harvey Brown, Marquette; Paris, Duluth; Astec, Ashland; Outhwaite, Escanaba.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Up—Rosedale, Fort William; Escanaba, Cleveland; Eliza Hancock, Chicago; Erie, Danforth, cement, Sault Ste. Marie. Down—Frost, Bannockburn, Lake Michigan, Glengarry, Minnedosa, Restless.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—New Orleans, Italia, Wotan, Abram Smith, Interlaken, Egyptian, A. A. Parker, Omaha. Cleared—Coal: Berlin, Ionia, Florida, Davidson, Wayne, Niko, Churchill, Chicago; Louisiana, Milwaukee. Light: Rose, Ontario.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Annie Grover, Hattie, Gogebic, Biwabik, Harper, Centurion, Briton, Street. Cleared—Bradley, Arizona, Plymouth, Scotia, lumber. Tonawanda; Wright, Gilchrist and consort, ore, Lake Erie; Pillsbury, light, Buffalo.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Hundred Two, Stafford, Francomb, Nahant, America, McWilliams, Cleardo—Ore—Rower, Wadena, Missoula, Wilson, Wade, Ugonda, Adams, Minch, Hope, Fitzpatrick, Ed Smith, A. Smith, Martin, Buffalo; Prentice, Halsted, Middlesex.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Buffalo, 9:15 last night; Jewett, 11; Ousted and consort, 4:30 a. m.; Moore, 10:10; Cook, Britannic, Favorita, Bell, 11:30; Collins, noon; Saranac, 12:30 p. m.; Bartlett and consorts, 1:40; Starke, 3:50; Russia, 4:40; New York, Majestic, Porter, 5. Up—Commodore, 5:30 a. m.; Cuba, 8; Gov. Smith, 10:30; Farnell, 12:30 p. m.; Mead, 1; Wyoming, 2:30; Ketchum, Owen, 4:30.

Down—Vail, Baltic, 6; Manchester, 6:50. Up—Chemung, 7:40. Wind northwest, fresh, clear.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Bulgaria, Northwest, 5:30 p. m. Down—Pope, 9:30 last night; Tuscarora, 10; Mecosta, Ashland, 11; Forbes, McLachlan, Ward, 11:30; Wingon and consorts, 11:50; Viking and consorts, 1:40 a. m.; Genoa, 2; Columbia, Crosthwaite, 4; Lehigh, 5; Roumania, Barium, Helena, 5:30; North Wind, James Lockwood, 6:10; North Star, 6:30; Harvey Brown, 6:30; Choctaw, 8:10; Farwell, Rutter, 8:30; Olympia, Owego, 9:15; La Salle, 9:40; Sanber, 10; Griffin, 11:30; German, 1 p. m.; Arnold, Racine, 2:10.

Up—Hesper and consorts, 9. Down—Prince, 7:10; Nicol, Business (cleared), 7:20; Mahoning, George Gould, 7:30; Arabia, Sam Marshall, 9:40; Schuylkill, 8.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Schuylkill, 2 p. m.; Gouin, 2:20; Mahoning, Arabia, 2:40; Christie and consort, 4. Up—Livingstone, 11:20 last night; Chemung, 11:40; Henry Johnson and consort, 11:30; Mark Hopkins and consort, 3:40 a. m.; Chicago, 2; Grimsby, 3; Davis, 3:20; Lycoming, 4; Charles Lockwood, 7; Neshoto, 7:20; Charles Eddy, 7:30; Joliet, Cambria, 10:20; Monomoy, 11; Robert Rhodes, Lackawanna, 12:20; Pabst, Siberia, 11:40; Wallula and consort, Vega, noon; Thomas Wilson and consorts, 2 p. m.; Hudson, 4:40.

Up—Circular and consorts, Spencer, Pennington, 5:40; George King and consorts, 7; Runnels and consorts, 7:20; Atlantis, Oscoda and consorts, 7:40; Magee, Rounds, 8; Charles Davis, 8:20. Down—Gladstone, Nyanza, 6:20; Lyon, Halleran, Syracuse, 6:40; Spinner and consorts, 8. Wind north, light.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Stimson, 10 last night; Wawatam, 12; Andasta, 4 a. m; Fryer, Yukon, 5; Bielman, 6; Cadillac, Frontenac, 8; Conestoga, 9; Maruba, Cherokee, Chippewa, 10; Hoyt and consorts, 1 p. m.; Eddy, 2; Masaba, Grecian, 3; Matoa, Manola, 4; Mather and consorts, 6. Down—Saginaw Valley, 9 last night; Hale, Adriatic, Ford, 11; Colgate consorts, 4 a. m.; Maritana, 5; Marquette, 6; Panther, Massasoit, 7; Josephine Parker, Northern Queen, 8; Gratwick, 9; Norman, noon; St. Louis consorts, 2 p. m.; Curry, 3; Pioneer, 4; Two Wallaces, 5; Amaranth, Carter, 6.

Up—Northern Wave, 7. Down—Fedora, 7; Roman, 9.

NAMES OF THE WEST POINT CADET CLASS.

Graduates This Year with the Order of Their Record Precedence.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 31.—The hotels are showing the usual signs of the annual gathering for the cadet examinations, which commence here tomorrow. The graduating class this year is fairly up to the average. The names of the class, given in order of their precedence of class records, is as follows:

William J. Barden, Conn.; William R. Ladue, Ore.; William P. Pence, Ind.; Samuel Hof, Wis.; Clarence C. Williams, G.; Edward P. O'Hern, N. Y.; James M. Williams, Ala.; George F. Hamilton, Maine; William H. Paine, Conn.; John W. Forgan, Ga.; Charles W. Castle, Minn.; Francis L. J. Parker, S. C.; Dwight E. Aultman, Pa.; Warren R. Mitchell, Pa.; Clarence E. Lang, Ohio; John W. Craig, Ala.; Paul B. Malone, New York; Hugh D. Berkeley, Miss.; Frank D. Ely, Ill.; Albert E. Saxton, Nev.; Alston Hamilton, Va.; Hamilton S. Hawkins, Del.; Thomas G. Carson, Ill.; Rogers F. Gardner, Mass.; Frederick M. Lawton, Miss.; John G. Gilmore Jr., N. Y.

Valuable Collection Goes to Kankakee.

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—Frank McGrew of this city has received from his uncle, Dr. S. H. Binckley of Dayton, O., his entire archæological collection. It rivals the collection of Dr. Taylor of this city, which was given to Blackburn University. Many of the specimens are finer than anything of the kind exhibited at the World's Fair. It is said Mr. McGrew will erect a building in which to place the collection to be known as the Dr. S. H. Binckley Museum.

END OF THE RATE WAR.

CENTRAL TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION MAKES AN ADJUSTMENT.

Commissioner Blanchard's Efforts to Settle the Matter Are Finally Crowned with Success—Meeting Is Held at Which the Affair Is Discussed and an Agreement Reached—Clover Leaf Rate May Bring About Another Excursion Row—Transcontinental Affairs Discussed.

Commissioner Blanchard's efforts to bring about an adjustment of the troubles regarding through freight rates between the Eastern and Western roads have been crowned with success. At a meeting held at the Central Traffic Association rooms yesterday Commissioner Blanchard submitted to the Freight Traffic Managers of the Eastern and Western roads a compromise proposition, which, after a discussion, was accepted by both parties. This proposition solves the problem of making through rates in a satisfactory manner. The complaint of the Western roads that the exaction of from two cents to four cents a hundred pounds before prorating the through rates by the Eastern was unjust, is done away with. There will be no more prorating and the Eastern and Western roads will charge local rates to and from their respective junction points. As this would make a difference in the through rates between St. Louis and Chicago, it is provided that the Eastern lines absorb the difference on east-bound and the Western lines on west-bound business. For instance, the rate on corn from Kansas City to Chicago is 20 cents, from Chicago to New York 20 cents, making through rate via Chicago 40 cents. The rate on corn from Kansas City to East St. Louis is 15 cents, from East St. Louis to New York 23 cents, making a through rate via East St. Louis of 38 cents, a difference of two cents in favor of St. Louis. This difference is absorbed by the Eastern lines in order to equalize the through rate, and thus the same thing is accomplished as if the roads were prorating. On west-bound traffic the first-class rate, New York to Chicago, is 75 cents and Chicago to Kansas City 75 cents, making a through rate via Chicago of $1.50. From New York to East St. Louis the first-class rate is 82 cents and from East St. Louis to Kansas City 55 cents, making a through rate of $1.37, a difference in favor of St. Louis of 13 cents. The Western roads shrink their rate west of Chicago sufficiently to make the same rate via Chicago as via East St. Louis. On lower classes the difference is much smaller than on higher classes. The Western roads will have nothing to do with terminal charges at Eastern points, all of which charges are assumed by the Eastern roads. Another meeting will be held today to complete the details of the new arrangement.

EXCURSION AGREEMENT IN DANGER.

Liberal Concessions Made by the Clover Leaf for Christian Endeavor Meeting.

Indications point to an early renewal of hostilities between the Western roads over round-trip excursion rates. At the meeting last Tuesday all lines agreed to make no lower rate between Chicago and the Missouri River than one fare for the round trip for any occasion and to give no free side trips or any other inducements to parties attending meetings and conventions. Yesterday notice was received that the "Clover Leaf Route" (Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City) had made contracts to take people to the Christian Endeavor convention at Cleveland, July 11 to 16 inclusive, at $24 from Kansas City to Cleveland and return, the rate to include sleeping cars, meals, lodging, steamboat excursions, and other entertainments. This would leave but a small amount for railroad transportation. As the Clover Leaf's Western terminus is at St. Louis some one of the Western roads running between St. Louis and Kansas City, and all of which are parties to the new excursion rate agreement, must be standing in with the Clover Leaf, or that road could not make cut rates from points west of St. Louis. Should it be proven that one of the association lines has joined the Clover Leaf in making such liberal concessions for those attending the Endeavor meeting at Cleveland there will be a first-class rumpus and the new excursion agreement will be knocked out, as several of the roads declare they will repudiate the agreement the moment they find out any road has broken faith.

NOT YET READY TO ORGANIZE.

Meeting for Organization of Transcontinental Association Called Off.

There is no prospect that the proposed formation of a new transcontinental association between the Missouri River and Pacific coast points will be effected in the near future. A few days ago General Passenger Agent John Sebastian of the Rock Island, who has been named as Chairman of the Trans-Missouri committee, issued a call for a meeting of roads west of the Missouri River to be held at the Auditorium Hotel June 5 to consider the proposition to form a new association from the Missouri River west. Yesterday Mr. Sebastian issued notice to those roads that the meeting would not be held for the present. It transpires that Passenger Traffic Manager White is not in a position to attend at present any meeting which contemplates the formation of a new passenger association or the reorganization of an old one. Any request regarding such matter must be made to President Reinhart himself, which means that Presidents themselves will have to take a hand in the formation or reorganization of passenger associations or combinations. The Southern Pacific, it is understood, also refuses to attend any such meeting as referred to above at the present time. The main reason, no doubt, for the refusal of these roads to attend such meeting is the uncertainty of the outcome of the negotiations regarding California passenger complications between the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé.

New Rates on Pig-Iron, Billets, Etc.

A new special commodity tariff on pig-iron, billets, etc., asphaltum, clay and cement, lime, ground lime, and sandstone has just been adopted by the Central Traffic association lines and will go in effect June 15. The rates on pig-iron will be on the basis of $4 a ton and on billets, etc., $4.55 a ton Chicago to New York. To Boston the pig-iron rates will be $4.40; to Philadelphia, $3.60; to Baltimore, $3.40; to Albany, $3.84; to Utica, $3.60; to Syracuse, $3.30; to Rochester, $2.90; to Elmira, $3.40; to Buffalo, $2.40; to Cleveland, $1.80; to Pittsburg, $2.40; to Youngstown, O., $2. The rates on billets, blooms, etc., will be as follows: To Boston, $4.95; to Philadelphia, $4.15; to Baltimore, $3.95; to Albany, $4.37; to Utica, $4.10; to Syracuse, $3.64; to Rochester, $3.37; to Elmira, $3

SHORTS ARE NERVOUS.

CROP DAMAGE TALK HAS ITS EFFECT ON WHEAT BEARS.

On a Small Scare They Quickly Cover at Advancing Prices—These Not Fully Maintained—Conditions Such That Speculators Show a Wholesome Respect for Damage Reports—Cables Depressed—Big Movement of Corn—May Lard at a Discount.

The continued nervousness on the part of shorts and the readiness with which they covered on a small scare were the important feature of yesterday's wheat market. Conditions were not much changed, with a repetition of weak cables and lack of export or shipping demand on the one hand, and further news of crop damage on the other. The opening was weak and the local talent bearish, selling short on the better weather and the fact that there was no official notice of frosts anywhere, coupled with the indifferent Liverpool cables. Subsequently a few commission houses appeared as buyers for Southwestern account, absorbed the offerings, and belated shorts found little wheat for sale except at an advance. July, which had gone off to 55¼c, advanced quickly nearly 1c, and after a few small setbacks moved up to 56¾c, losing fractionally on realizing sales and closing at 56¾@⅞c net advance. St. Louis led in the advance and in common with the Southwest generally sent many crop damage reports. These were doubted by some of the operators here, but so much has been said about damage during the last six weeks that the average bear is timid and runs easily. Schwartz-Dupee, Ramsey Chandler, Logan, and Bennett were buyers, and some thought Armour represented on that side through outside brokers. The continental cables came in especially weak, with Berlin 1@1¼c per bu lower and Antwerp ¼c lower. The *Price Current* summary was not bullish, and the cash market was dead. New York finally reporting 66,000 bu taken. Clearances were liberal at 400,000 bu wheat and flour. Receipts at primary points for two days were 319 000 bu and shipments 66,350 bu. The local in and out movement was small. Scattered car lots of No. 3 red winter sold to go to store at 51½c. Free on board sales were at 51@53c for No. 3 red winter, 55½@56¼c for No. 2 do, and 59¼c for No. 3 spring.

Corn was narrow, but exhibited spurts of strength, closing fully steady. It was controlled in part by wheat and in part by the movement and the crop conditions. There was, of course, talk of damage through frost, and that the crowd refused to scare, believing that with favorable surroundings in the future the out-turn will be enormous. While the next crop will not be available for six months, it is growing to exert an influence on the near futures. July sold at 38@ 38¼c, and closed at 38¾c, with September at 39c. Carrington-Hannah were moderate sellers. Receipts so well up with the estimate for today at 220, but there was the old faith that they will soon fall off now that rates have been restored and primary points report that the holiday were immense at 782,000 bu, and so with the shipments at 772,000 bu. Exports were 114,000 bu. New York reported 60,000 bu taken, and a fair cash business in yellow was accomplished. Liverpool was steady to ¼d lower and the Murray crop summary bearish. Sales in store and to go there were at 37¾@38c for No. 2, 37½@37¾c for No. 2 white, and 37¼@ 37¾c for No. 3. Free on board sales were at 38@ 38¼c for No. 3, 38@38¼c for do white, and 39@ 39¼c for No. 2 do.

Oats advanced ⅜@⅝c early, and closed ⅛@ ¼c higher, while a liberal business was done. September was in good demand by outside speculators. Cash oats were again bullish. The near futures were higher under liberal buying by scattered shorts. Offerings were not free. Withdrawals from store were 218,113 bu, and receipts 178,146 bu. Sales were at 32¾@34¼c, and closed at 34¼c. September ranged at 26¾@ 27¾c, and rested at 27¾c. Sample offerings were fair and the inquiry good, rendering prices ⅛c higher. Free on board sales were at 36½@ 37½c for No. 3 white, 34½@36½c for No. 2, and 37½@38¾c for do white.

Rye was quiet and firm under light offerings. The inquiry was fair. A few cars of No. 2 sold by sample at 48@49c, and 48c was again bid for in-store lots. July was wanted at 46c, a former price paid, and 46½c was asked. Barley ruled exceedingly dull, with no change in prices. Common to choice sold at 46@53c. Bran was quiet and steady, with sales at $11.00 @13.00.

A quiet but fairly firm provision market was the rule. The exception was the weakness in cash lard. Morris offered no support and is probably taking the May lard on purchases, paying for it, and placing it where he has made provision during the last few weeks. The May sank to 7½@10c under July. Vile-Robbins were sellers of July and Baldwin and Wolff sold some pork. Packers in the main offered fair support to product in spite of dull and weak cables, and a larger clean business was accomplished. July pork closed 7½c higher at $11.92½@11.95, with September at $12.00. Lard and ribs gained 2½ @5c, closing nearly steady. Estimated receipts included 35,000 lbs lard loose at $6.42½@6.45, and 2,850 tes at $6.75@7.70, and 150 tcs sweet pickled hams at $8.50@8.87½.

May Exchange sold 5,000-bu lot selling at $1.32. This was about the only change, and a quiet, steady market was experienced. No. 3 North western on track went at a former price of $1.18, and No. 2 red winter sold in a small way at $1.10¼. Receipts were 11 cars, with no shipments. Timothy seed showed no signs of enlivening. Offerings were too small to cut much figure. Prime spot is quotably $4.10. Clover-seed was also without activity, and prime nominally $8.90@9.00.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

George Baldwin is home from the Southwest and reports the corn fields more promising in appearance, and says that were all the corn started to mature without accident or serious damage the outlook suggests a crop of 2,500 millions. Wheat in the Missouri bottoms he pronounced not good. John W. Moore of Kansas City, who has been traveling through Kansas, wires that he is confident the western half of the State will harvest enough for seed and that the crop of the entire State will not exceed 25,000,000 bu. St. Louis and other points in the Southwest make many crop damage reports, and there were samples of growing wheat here from Edgar County, Ill., showing much smut. The signal service map said nothing of frost, but private telegrams indicated that there was frost in the winter wheat belt. The trade was inclined to doubt it, however, inasmuch as there was no official record of frosts, and some were disposed to make the charge that shrewd operators at St. Louis were trying to bull this market in order to make a place to sell.

Capt. Phillips has just returned from an extensive trip through Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee more bearish than ever, and talks the possibility of 40c wheat. He reports the winter wheat in especially fine condition in the sections visited, and says there is no talk there of crop damage through frost, and that harvest is beginning in Texas. Commenting on his bearish proclivities, a New York correspondent of Lamson wired: "We remember three years ago when cotton was selling at 6¾c, there were any number of 'Capt. Phillipses' predicting 5c cotton. But when the market got up to 9c these same men were talking 12c. We wish for the benefit of the trade that there were more who looked for 40c wheat."

The *Price Current* in its weekly crop summary says: "Cool weather has checked growth, but not occasioned much actual injury to crops. Winter wheat drawbacks are chiefly droughts west of the Mississippi River. Spring wheat position neither materially nor unfavorably changed, maintaining good average. Corn crop more or less retarded, but general outlook continues favorable."

Cash lard sold 10c under the July. A considerable quantity of the May was offered, but the decline to a discount under the future enabled shippers to do more business.

Dalrymple, the big Dakota wheat farmer, has sold all his cash wheat to make room for the next crop. He is reported to hold much of the wheat raised on his land during 1892 and half that of 1893.

A San Francisco shipping list dated last Saturday furnishes the names and tonnages of thirty-two vessels at that port disengaged and waiting for cargoes.

Puts on July wheat sold at 55¾@55¾c to either and at 56¾c, and calls at figures 1c over these. Puts on July corn sold at 38¾@38¼c, and calls at 38¾@38¾c.

The *Orange Judd Farmer* of this city has been purchased by the Orange Judd company of New York, and Herbert Myrick editor.

H. J. Patten succeeds today to the old firm of Patten Bros. in the grain shipping trade.

The Lyons Grain Company of Rice County, Kas., writes there will not be 50 per cent of wheat now standing more than 50 per cent cut.

Bartlett-Frazier worked 100,000 bu No. 2 corn at 35c under July and charters were made for 265,000 bu.

Prime wired from Dwight: "Present cold, dry, unseasonable weather doing corn and oats no good; country dry."

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 75 cars; corn, 620 cars; oats, 320 cars; and 28,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
July	55⅝	55¼@56¾		56¾
July	55⅝	55¼@56⅝		56⅝
Sept	57⅛	57 @58⅛		57⅞
CORN.				
May	37⅝	37⅛@38⅛		37⅞
July	38¼	38 @38¾		38⅜
Sept	39⅛	38⅝@39⅛		38⅞
OATS.				
June	34⅜	34 @34⅜		34⅜
July	31⅝	31⅛@31⅝		31⅜
Sept	27¼	26⅞@27¼		27¼
MESS PORK.				
May	$11.77½	$11.90 @11.95		$11.95
July	11.87½	11.87½@11.95		11.95
Sept	12.05	11.97½@12.00		12.00
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May	6.80	6.67½@6.75		6.72½
July	6.75	6.67½@6.75		6.80
Sept	6.85	6.80 @6.85		6.87½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
July	6.17½	6.15 @6.25		6.20
Sept	6.17½	6.20 @6.22½		6.22½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	May.	July.	Sept.
No. 2 wheat	69 @	71¾@71¾	74¾
No. 2 corn	40¾ @	39¾ @	39¾
No. 2 oats	30½ @	29¼ @	26
Mess pork	@	20.60 @	21.00
Lard	@	10.40 @	10.77½
Short ribs	@	9.65 @	9.85

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by carloads:

	Contract grades.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	19	19	1	39
Spring wheat	6			6
Corn	418	187	4	609
Oats	69	107	3	179
Rye	1	1		2
Barley		10	7	17
Total	513	324	14	851

Inspected out: 17,296 bu wheat, 409,966 bu corn, 2,160 bu rye, and 218,113 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 73 cars wheat, 620 cars corn, 320 cars oats, and 25,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the forty-eight hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	1893.
Flour, brls	12,384	27,700	16,021	11,569
Wheat, bu	21,546	115,801	5,952	5,053
Corn, bu	350,920	1,150,870	573,338	538,196
Oats, bu	848,560	935,675	430,577	467,519
Rye, bu	950	5,020	2,190	27,311
Barley, bu	8,050	4,583	2,833	5,797
T. seeds, lbs		3,500		27,961
C seeds, lbs				
Oth. s'd, lbs	26,100	26,000	3,955	4,000
Z. seed, bu	1,300	15,510	10,737	13,039
B. corn, lbs		24,000		60,940
Cheese, lbs	418,612	1,053,735	341,090	998,913
Butter, lbs	15,394	14,468	7,450	10,567
Hides, lbs	466,625	538,595	448,230	2,131,745
Wool, lbs	1,066,222	406,960	265,950	238,449

Lake freights were firmer on the basis of 1¾c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 265,000 bu of corn.

OTHER FARM PRODUCE.

Vegetables Plentiful and Lower—Melons on the Market—First of the Season.

Butter was in fairly good demand and firm. Eggs were active and firmly held at 10p. Nearly all kinds of vegetables were in large supply, and, while the demand was fair, prices ruled lower all around. Fair looking nutmeg muskmelons were received from New Orleans for the first time this season. They sold at $6.00 per doz. Michigan strawberries were plentiful, but sold well at $1.75@1.85 per 16-qt case.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extras, separator, 16½c; firsts, 15½@16c; good to choice, 14@15c; labels, 96@11c. Dairies: Fancy (Coo'eys), 14c; firsts, 13c; seconds, 11c; packing stock, 9c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 15p per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; best dairy grades, 11½@ 12½c; roll packing, 12c additional.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 72½c; lard tierces, 95c.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 9½@9¾c; twins, 8¾@9c; young Americas, 9@9½c; slightly skimmed, 7@7½c; Swiss cheese, 10@10½c; brick cheese, 7@7½c.

FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 13½c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 6½@6½c; peaches, 10@14c; blackberries, 7@8c; raspberries, 20½c. California dried fruits—Raisins, $1.10@1.50 per box; prunes, 6@7½c; French prunes, 6@8½c, according to size; apricots, 15@16c.

EGGS—Fine to fancy freshlaid stock, 10c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $5.00@ 7.50 per brl; bananas, select, $1.50@1.75 per bunch; common to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $2.25@3.75 per box; strawberries, $1.50@2.50 per 24-qt case; Michigan, $1.75@1.85 per 16-quart case; blackberries, $1.75 per 24-pt. case; gooseberries, $1.60@1.80 per 16-qt case. California fruits—Oranges, navels, $2.50@3.25 per box; seedlings, $2.00@2.50; cherries, $1.00 @1.40 per 10-lb box.

HAY—Offerings were large and values weak Sales were in a jobbing way at $8.00@10.00 for choice timothy, $7.50@8.50 for mixed, and $5.00 @6.50. Receipts, 999 tons; shipments, 161 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3½@3½c per lb; No. 2 do, 2½@2¾c; No. 1 calfskins, 6½@7c; No. 2 do, 5c; No. 1 country tallow, 4½@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4½c.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 7@7½c per lb; broilers, 22@23c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7c; ducks, 8c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@5.50 per doz.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 73@75c per bu; Hebrons, 75@80c per bu; Early Rose, 97@99c per bu. New—New Orleans, $3.50@4.00 per brl.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, Mobile, $2.75@3.00 per crate; onions, New Orleans, $3.00@3.25 per brl; beets, 40c per doz; cucumbers, home grown, 50@60c per doz; parsley, 15c per doz; watercress, 25c per doz; celery, New Orleans, 75 @90c per bunch; radishes, 25c per doz; spinach, 40@50c per bu; lettuce, 10@15c per doz; green peas, $1.00@1.15 per bu; string beans, $1.00@1.25 per bu; asparagus, 75c per box; tomatoes, Mobile, $3.50 per 5-lb box.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

ALL GRAINS SHOW AN ADVANCE.

Wheat Makes a Rise of ¾ cent—Prices of Provisions East and West.

NEW YORK, May 31.—GRAIN—Wheat advanced ½ to ⅝c. Spot sales 104,000 bu, including 24,000 bu for export. Cash sales were 66,000 bu, including 40,000 bu for export. Cash sales were 66,000 bu, including 40,000 bu for export. Cash sales were 66,000 bu, including 40

IT BRINGS NO PEACE.

CONFERENCE OF OPERATORS AT SPRINGFIELD ENDS IN FAILURE.

Conditions Under Which Mining Is Carried on So Widely Different That No Terms of Settlement Could Be Effected—The Illinois Mine-Owners Place the Whole Responsibility for the Present Trouble With Ohio Operators—Pittsburg Men Believe the End Is Near.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The conference of the coal operators of Illinois called here today was unproductive of results. Less than one-fourth of the tonnage of the State was represented and after a half hour's session an adjournment was had without definite date and without action of any name, nature, or description. This means that the Illinois people will not agree on a scale of prices to be offered the miners' union. Nobody, it appears, thought for an instant such an agreement could be effected. The conditions which obtain in and around the various mining districts of the State are at variance. Coal is mined some places with the use of explosives, in other mines it yields readily to the pick. Some veins are near the surface, others are away below the ground. The question of railroad transportation cuts a great figure and it will be seen at a glance that a uniform scale of prices is not to be made. One operator can pay more more than others and still make a profit. Nobody knows all this better than President McBride. He has been aware of these facts for a number of years. That is the reason he insists that Illinois is the central figure in the fight and demands that the interests unite here, when he is well aware of the fact that union is impossible.

Operators' Side of the Strike.

The men who have invested millions of dollars in the mining interests in Illinois have been investigating the causes which led to this strike and their story is well worth the telling. Much of it is capable of immediate proof, and taken in its entirety it is logically reasonable. According to the statements of the operators the Ohio people are responsible for the strike in Illinois. The Ohio men were mining coal and making but little if any money in that pursuit. Some months ago they began working their mines full blast and stored thousands and thousands of tons at points having the facilities of water transportation. When all this was accomplished they reduced the wages of their miners 50 per cent and the miners, under the orders of President McBride, immediately struck. Up to this time the miners in Illinois were working along peaceably and no trouble worthy the mention was noted. The Illinois miners went out through a feeling of sympathy for their Ohio brethren. The result has been and is, that, outside of Pana, little or no coal has been produced in Illinois, but the Ohio dealers are shipping their coal right into this State and getting from $3.50 to $4.50 for it. One of the biggest coal operators in Illinois, who at the same time has an interest which requires coal, today showed the correspondent for THE TRIBUNE a letter from an Ohio dealer offering him as many tons as he wanted at $4 a ton. This is gall and wormwood to a man who is able to produce his own coal. In some towns in Southern Illinois, in the coal mining fields, where coal is sold at $2.50 a ton, the Ohio product is being put on the market at $4.50.

To recapitulate, the Ohio dealers are charged with having brought about this strike to rid themselves of a great stock of coal, much of which was mined at a loss. They are making hundreds of thousands of dollars out of it every week. When their stock is exhausted the strike will end and the miners go to work.

McBride Is Gravely Accused.

President McBride is accused of working in the interest of the Ohio coal operators. He is said to have extended this strike into Illinois for the purpose of giving the Ohio dealers an advantage. Illinois miners were not complaining, and this fact, coupled with others above given, is said to be the prime reason for McBride's interference. McBride is a shrewd, keen man, and he knows what he is about every time. The longer the strike is continued the better it is for the operators. Every week helps them to countless thousands of dollars, which they could not get if the strike is declared off. That is the story that is going about here. The Illinois operators say the whole scheme was concocted in Ohio, and they hint very broadly that McBride has helped it along.

McBride was asked today to give an interview as to the status of affairs. He deputized Vice-President Penna to talk for him, and Mr. Penna said he understood that President Ridgely of the Consolidated Coal company and Capt. Harts of the Pana coal fields decline to participate in the conference and that nothing had been accomplished. He expressed surprise at what he termed the stubbornness of Mr. Ridgely, and declared on behalf of the National Executive Board that the strike will be continued on that policy indefinitely. He was told that it seemed to be the sense of the operators that the strike originated in the East and ought to be settled there. This Mr. Penna promptly declared a lie, saying the trouble originated in Illinois in 1887. The Consolidated Coal company and the Pana operators, he said, were the obstacles in the way of decent treatment of the miners. He said, moreover, the strike would be continued until the Consolidated Coal company and Pana operators consented to come into the conference and make terms with the other operators and the miners. He declared that eventually all the operators would be compelled to come together and treat with the men. President Crawford said the miners would stay out if need be until the snow flies, nor would they forget the poverty and misery imposed upon them by starvation wages.

Will Not Treat with the Union.

Charles Ridgely says he will not treat with the Mine Workers' National Union. His men were driven from the mines with clubs and stones, and he does not propose to recognize or in any way treat with the men who are directly responsible for this condition of affairs. Some years ago Mr. Ridgely had a fight with the Steelworkers' Union and he won it, too. He is in this one to stay. There are scarcely a dozen coal operators in Springfield tonight who think in justice to themselves a uniform schedule of prices could be adopted. What would be fair wages in Northern Illinois would not be so in the South and vice versa. There is no chance for another conference of the Illinois operators in the future, near or remote. The men here say the strike will end within a few days and they will get to work, and the greatest percentage as represented in tonnage of the mine owners declare they will not treat with the Mine Workers' Union.

Quite a number of the most prominent operators were here, notably A. L. Sweet and H. G. Fordyce of Chicago, H. O. Wyatt of La Salle, W. H. Holcomb, Streator; Paul Morton of the Whitebreast Fuel company, T. J. Phillips, also of Ladd; J. C. Lutz of Gardner, E. S. Monser of Wenona. Some of these men went over to the meeting that was held in the Senate chamber, while others did not. Thomas Spellman of the Danville district was there and the attendance, as reprerented by the tonnage, was but one-fourth of the output of the State. Nothing could be done and the meeting adjourned sine die.

In the afternoon President McBride, Vice-President Penna, State President Crawford, and two or three others went over to the State-House to pay their respects to Gov. Altgeld. They expressed dissatisfaction that the conference had amounted to nothing and laid all the blame for failure to agree at the door of Charles Ridgely. They are trying now to have the Consolidated Coal company held responsible for the continuance of the strike. A more foolish, whimsical proposition could not be advanced. Until the strike is settled Illinois consumers will be forced to pay the exorbitant rates imposed upon them by the Ohio coal dealers.

Need Fuel for the Asylum.

The State institutions are suffering greatly now. Dr. Lence, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Anna, was here today trying to induce the representatives of the Mine Workers' Union to allow coal to be mined for the institution. He thought he had permission that would bring about the result some weeks ago, but the local authorities in the Mine Workers Union will not allow the work to be done. He says he is burning cord wood and rails, coal screenings and refuse of every kind at the Anna asylum, and he does not know what he will do unless he gets relief. Many manufacturers in Central and Southern Illinois are using cord wood because they cannot get coal. The Ohio dealers, who know a good thing when they see it, are offering coal in any quantities to Illinois manufactures and consumers. Some Illinois railroads that could a few weeks ago have gotten all the coal they wanted at $2 and $2.50 a ton are paying $4 and $4.50 for it now. The Ohio dealers are masters of the situation. They are working off their stock of coal as rapidly as possible and when their supply is exhausted the strike will end.

One of the representatives of the National Mine Workers' Union was told here the other day that the strike was causing great hardship. His brutal reply was: "It's only through hardship and suffering that the strike can win. There will be more of it before the strike is ended."

Tonight President McBride of the United Mine Workers left for Columbus, O. He and Vice-President Penna addressed a monster meeting of miners in front of the court-house. Both speakers attributed the blame for the failure of today's conference of the operators to refusal of Consolidated Coal company to enter it.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—[Special.]—Secretary McBryde was interviewed tonight on the failure of the Springfield conference of miners and operators. He was blue over the outlook and said that whatever happened after this the miners were not to blame. They were willing to meet the operators half way, but being repulsed would now fight the battle to the end. Immediately on the receipt of the news the operators in Columbus advanced the price of coal $1 per ton, and it is now $5, as against $2 when the strike began.

It is probable that Company A of the Ohio National Guard, who was held up by the strikers at Glouster last night and robbed of their ammunition and supplies, will be dismissed from the service, unless Capt. Arnold can give an excellent reason for allowing the disgrace to the Ohio militia.

President McBride is expected back from Springfield tomorrow, when a conference of the national officers will be held and a plan of campaign mapped out. Reports from the Hocking Valley tonight show great unrest among the strikers that will be further added to when they hear of the failure of the Springfield conference.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—A. G. Blair of Toledo, the President of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Coal company, tonight said he had just received a telegram from President John McBride of the Mine Workers, addressed to the Committee of Ohio Operators, which, he believes, opens the way to the settlement of the big strike. He said it declared the willingness of the miners to negotiate with the operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. Mr. Blair said that both he and McBride were of the opinion that this would force Illinois into line.

[The failure of the Springfield conference did not create much surprise in Chicago. It was said the differences existing between operators in the Northern and Southern sections of the State were of too long standing and too serious to be adjusted in a day. James W. Ellsworth, who returned from the conference last night, said the action of the Southern and Central Illinois operators in declining to agree to any adjustment of the troubles with the Northern operators was decided on in a caucus before the conference. "The result of the conference is a great disappointment," said he, "and it is now impossible to say what next will be done to settle the strike. Illinois was the pivot in the situation, yet it seems that the differences of the operators could not be healed. As to what may happen is largely surmise. Some of the mines may manage to break away and resume operations, or the strike may be declared off. May this is done the miners will doubtless be called out again later in the season. Under any circumstances I do not think there will be a general resumption for ten days or two weeks." Col. W. P. Rend said despite the failure of the conference he had hope of a settlement. "One thing is certain, if the strike is not ended shortly heavy operators will combine and put outside men at work." Except for a more urgent demand from consumers, there was little visible change in the local coal situation.]

BELIEVE AN END IS IMMINENT.

Pittsburg Operators Look Forward to Peace Coming Quickly—Workmen Imported.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 31.—[Special.]—Although the Pittsburg coal operators held no meeting today, it seemed to be the general understanding among them that the strike was on the verge of a settlement. A meeting of the committee of ten operators appointed with power to name a mining rate was not held, but a call is momentarily expected. Members of the committee said today that W. P. De Armitt, Alexander Dempster, and other operators who have been holding out for a 55-cent rate had finally agreed to abide by the settlement reached at a conference of the committee of ten and the miners. Dempster and De Armitt said the committee had not yet considered what they would do, but a settlement was certainly imminent. With the operators, headed by De Armitt and Dempster, brought into line with the actions of the committee of ten there is no longer any question of difference. All that seems necessary now to end the strike is to get the committee of ten together and agree upon a rate satisfactory to the men and to then notify the miners and throw the mines open for work.

The officials of the Miners' Union say the men will not heed the proclamation of the Governor. They maintain that the miners have a right to gather and march and they say they will continue to do so. Pursuant with this declaration 200 miners marched to the Reflectorville mines this afternoon and attempted to bring out one lone miner who has worked there for a week. They failed.

The railroads are using what little coal that is at present being mined here. It is estimated that if the strike were settled at once it would take the mines running full capacity for two months before the local industries could be supplied.

At the coke region today the workmen were thrown into a ferment by the importation of two carloads of negroes and Austrians into Frick's plants at Moyer. Twenty-five special policemen were with the new workmen and stood guard over them as they took up their places in the bunk houses. The militia here, in anticipation of a call to the coke regions, is preparing to leave on short notice.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—[Special.]—The effect of the coal strike and business depression is apparent in the report of coal and coke shipments of the Pennsylvania railroad for the week ending May 26. These are for shipments east of Pittsburg and Erie. The figures follow:

Coal, 91,377 tons; coke, 15,836 tons; total, 107,213 tons. Total for year to date—Coal, 4,576,625 tons; coke, 1,132,611 tons; total, 5,709,236 tons. 1893—Coal, 6,158,580 tons; coke, 2,272,154 tons; total, 8,430,734 tons.

BRAZIL COAL POOL IS SMASHED.

One Company Withdraws, It Is Said, and the Combine Disbands.

The Brazil, Ind., block coal pool went to pieces yesterday. So, at least, states a man who attended the exceedingly private meeting held in Chicago of the operators composing it. Secretary McComas of the Indiana Block Coal company says the pool has not collapsed, that the matter has not been decided yet. Others in the pool were non-communicative as to particulars, but profuse with statements that the public was not interested in the doings of the pool. The pool was formed about a year ago, with the same attempts at secrecy which have since characterized it. The operators in the Brazil district under the arrangement made sold their coal to the Indiana Block Coal company, which established headquarters in this city. The latter, it was asserted, was to be simply a sales agent. Other things were to be accomplished, among them a certain control of the output, and those not interested said a control of the competition. One large company refused to enter the pool, and the latter, embracing nearly every other operator in the district, proceeded to do business. Some of the men who had signed the agreement expressed dissatisfaction before the year was three-quarters gone. A month ago dissatisfaction became more general and numbers, it is asserted, went into the meeting yesterday prepared to advocate a return to the style of doing business individually. At the morning meeting, which was held in the Ellsworth Building, a resolution was offered providing for the continuation of the pool without the one company before referred to. There was a lengthy discussion of it, the sentiment being expressed that the pool might be extended provides every operator was in favor of it. In the afternoon one of the large companies represented announced that it would not enter any arrangement. "That settles it," said the man who furnished this account of the meeting. "The rest withdrew and that ended the pool."

Kansas Miners Return to Work.

CHEROKEE, Kas., May 31.—The miners at Fleming have been offered and have accepted 3½ cents in summer and 4 cents in winter, and today went to work.

REDS SEEK TO WRECK

ANARCHIST STRIKERS MAKE AN ATTEMPT TO DITCH A TRAIN.

Near Spring Valley, Ill., They Heap Up Piles on the Burlington Track—The Engineer of a Freight Barely Able to Slacken Speed in Time to Prevent Damage—Troops Leave La Salle Under Col. Bennitt—Gov. Matthews Takes a Firm Stand to Enforce Law.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The anarchistic Italians, Huns, and Poles are still rampant and defiant of the officers of the law. While the soldiers at Camp Mattniessen were rolling up their tents preparatory to leaving this morning word was brought to headquarters that a lot of Anarchists had attempted to wreck a train on the Burlington road just south of Spring Valley. As an extra freight train on that road was approaching the town at 3:30 o'clock this morning the engineer saw a pile of ties on the track. They were 100 yards away. The train was running twenty miles an hour. As soon as he saw the obstruction the engineer reversed his engine and whistled for "brakes," but before the train could be stopped it crashed into the ties and smashed the engine pilot. No further damage was done. The crew removed the obstruction and the train proceeded slowly to Spring Valley. The special agent of the Rock Island railway who has been employed to watch the Anarchists at Spring Valley during the present trouble said that about midnight last night he saw a dozen Italians leave the city on the highway leading to Peru. It is his belief that they are the cowardly reds who tried to wreck the Burlington train.

Not a soldier remains in this town tonight. In compliance with an order from Gov. Altgeld, Col. Bennitt broke camp this morning and before noon the last company of the State troops had departed. Sheriff Taylor and his deputies have returned to their homes in Ottawa, and for the first time in over a week the responsibility of maintaining peace and order rests upon the shoulders of Mayor Matthiessen and the local police.

The town is as quiet as a country churchyard tonight. It is an ominous sort of quiet, and many of the property-owners and business-men, especially those who opposed the removal of the soldiers, are made nervous by it. They are fearful lest it be the quiet forerunner of an anarchistic storm.

Mayor Matthiessen still insists that there is no further danger of trouble here, and that there will be none unless some of the mine operators attempt to begin work before the strike is declared off. This morning the English-speaking miners belonging to the union ratified the action taken at the mass-meeting yesterday. So long as the operators keep the agreement there made, to pay the strikers $3 a day to watch the mines so that no coal is dug and to prevent other strikers from committing depredations, the English-speaking strikers say they will aid the local authorities in maintaining peace. It is not probable that any operator will break this agreement. To do so would mean almost the certain destruction of his property. According to a report made yesterday by an Italian spy to the special agent of one of the railways the Anarchists at Spring Valley have at least 200 pounds of dynamite made up into deadly bombs, and should an operator begin work they swear they will use it not only upon the mine but to blow up his home as well. The spy told when and where the Anarchists held their meetings. The leaders of the Italian Anarchists, he said, were Giuseppe Garibette, Andrea Boetta, and Bacchi Galoupi.

GOV. MATTHEWS TAKES A FIRM STAND.

Orders Sheriff at Brazil, Ind., to Arrest Organized Bands That Stop Trains.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 31.—[Special.]—Sheriff Ringo of this county received instructions from Gov. Matthews this morning to disband and arrest all organized bodies interfering with traffic on the railroads in the county. Last night a crowd of strikers pushed a box car on the main track of the Vandalia and stopped a freight which was supposed to have coal on it. When it was discovered there was no coal in the box cars the freight was permitted to go unmolested. A letter was received from President McBride by a leading miner here today stating that he thought the end of the strike was in sight, and admonished the miners to cease stopping trains and be quiet. This had a good effect, and today the Chicago and Eastern Illinois officials were allowed to move slack at Rosedale without any resistance by the miners.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 31.—[Special.]—Sheriff Mills of Sullivan County today read Gov. Matthews' proclamation commanding the striking miners to cease interfering with railroad traffic and giving them twenty-four hours to act on it. The men listened patiently to the reading, but it was plain that they did not accept it as finally controlling their action. It is the belief of outsiders at Shelburn that the men are determined to try to hold the eighteen cars of coal, even though the militia is sent there. There are 100 men employed at the mine at Shelburn, but within a radius of three miles there are 400 or 500 more, many of whom can be quickly signaled to assemble on the scene. One young man expressed the prevailing sentiment when he was cautioned to keep out of trouble, his friend telling him that he was liable to be sent to jail, by replying that he might as well be in jail as to live the way he had been living. The policy of the railroad companies is to not try to move any coal until they are given ample protection.

COL. ANTHONY STOPS A RIOTER.

Sensational Scene in a Leavenworth Meeting to Plan Protection for Miners.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 31.—Businessmen of Leavenworth fully 500 strong resolved unanimously at a mass-meeting this afternoon to give the miners of this city who desire to continue work protection in the fullest sense of the word, and if necessary resort to physical force in accomplishing this end. Such decided action was made imperative by the assemblage of a number of Missouri strikers at the North Leavenworth shaft this morning, when one-third of the men employed there were forced to return home. Speeches were made by ex-United States Senator Caldwell, United States Marshal Neely, and Col. D. R. Anthony. While the meeting was in progress 100 Missouri miners and sympathizers, headed by a man named McGregor, marched to the City Hall, where citizens were assembled. About half the strikers forced their way inside and McGregor asked permission to talk. He began a tirade against the people and openly defied the assemblage and the City and County of Leavenworth. He was stopped by Col. Anthony, who moved that McGregor be driven from the building and out of the city forthwith and that his emissaries be dispersed. The citizens shouted and the strikers hissed, and for a moment a riot seemed inevitable. This excitement was at its height, and McGregor was in danger of being torn limb from limb. Before the resolutions could be put Senator Caldwell made a quieting speech and undoubtedly prevented a riot and bloodshed. The meeting broke up and McGregor has disappeared.

STRIKERS HEED THE SOLDIERS.

The Miners About Oskaloosa, Ia., Are Careful Not to Precipitate Any Action.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., May 31.—[Special.]—The strikers have closed the day without action. Early this morning as they were ambling over to Evans from camp for their usual morning parade and reached a knoll near the State militia's ground the surprising spectacle of a tent field fell upon their view, and they halted for consultation. Soon they again appeared and made a turn and went back to camp. Shortly afterwards they took up the line of march to this city, where they arrived soon after noon, five hundred in line, displaying flags and banners and accompanied by bands. After a general march through the business portion they swung into the public square, where a mass-meeting was held, 1,000 persons being present. Reynolds Clarkson, President of the State Miners' Union, and others addressed the crowd for two hours, and wound up with passing the hat, $16 being donated. The speakers all were temperate. Their struggle was claimed to be a righteous one and on that line they proposed to stand. At the conclusion of the meeting the line was reformed and all marched back to the old camping place near Evans, at which place the two Des Moines companies of the Iowa National Guard are stationed, with Grinnell and Ottumwa companies on guard at Muchakinock. Gen. Soper in command.

PANA MINERS KEEP UP THE STRIKE.

By a Large Majority They Vote Against Returning to Work.

PANA, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The result of yesterday's meeting and joint debate between Operator Hart of the Pana Coal company and National Vice-President Penna of the miners' union, was that all the miners except about fifty refused to go to work this morning. Those who voted to continue the strike went to the mine this morning and tried to persuade the men to remain out, but no violence was done. At the north shaft a Polander undertook to kick a dinner bucket carried by one of the miners and was promptly knocked down for it. The operators are firm and say they will not surrender to the smaller operators of the north. The miners who work here can make $3 or $4 a day, which is far better than any other class of labor in the country. An effort was made this morning to stop the wagons from loading slack but a deputy sheriff was on hand with his men and the strikers made no trouble.

ORDER A ROAD TO QUIT HAULING.

Miners Near Kankakee Make a Demand on the Big Four—Sheriff Is Called.

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—Sheriff Byrnes received a telegram this afternoon from Essex, some two or three miles from Clarke City, where there are several coal shafts, which stated that 350 men had come there from Clarke City and ordered the Big Four road to stop hauling coal. They went back to Clarke City this afternoon, but said they would return tomorrow with a larger force. The Sheriff will go to the scene tonight and if the case seems to demand it will ask the Governor to furnish the River View Guards, a private militia company of this city, with rifles and ammunition and order them to the scene. The Big Four people say that only one firm is getting coal over this route, a manufacturing concern at Waukegan, and that this can go over another route.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL DROPS TRAINS.

The Company Begins to Husband Its Coal Against Future Needs.

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—Beginning tomorrow the Illinois Central will discontinue all passenger and freight trains on the southwestern division of the road which terminates in this city, only running one mixed train over the road each way daily. This is rendered necessary by the lack of coal. It is also stated that the River View passenger train between this city and Chicago will be discontinued after today until the coal strike is over.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 31.—[Special.]—The Illinois Central railway will discontinue the two passenger trains tomorrow on its Cedar Rapids branch on account of the scarcity of coal. Other roads and many industries here are suffering because of the fuel famine.

FORT DODGE, Ia., May 31.—[Special.]—To save coal the Illinois Central tomorrow discontinues two local passenger trains between here and Sioux City. The company has fuel for thirty days, but will husband it. Several freight routes will be abandoned on its Iowa division.

DECATUR, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The continued coal famine has stopped one of the mills and will force the street car company to convey oil by means of a pipe to the electric power-house and has caused the Wabash railway company to post a notice closing the shops for ten days and perhaps longer, dating from June 1.

WENONA, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The coal famine is beginning to be felt here. Both hotels tonight found themselves depending upon old ties and corncobs. No coal can be bought here at any price.

WAR CLOUDS AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Deputies Reported to Be Preparing to Attack Bull Hill—Work for Grand Jury.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 31.—The war clouds that hover over Bull Hill and Battle Mountain look threatening today. A rumor has reached the camp that the deputies are preparing to advance toward Bull Hill and the miners are preparing to give them a warm reception. There is no truth in the rumor that the miners have a lot of deputies prisoners. The strikers are making prisoners of men whom they consider dangerous to their safety, and it is stated that fifty persons are thus held in custody.

The strikers surrounded the Summit mine today, captured three non-union miners, and destroyed the telephone.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 31.—A special session of the grand jury has been called and the Cripple Creek cases will at once be taken up. People who live and do business in Cripple Creek are coming to Colorado Springs in large numbers, as they state they no longer dare to remain at their homes.

DENVER, Colo., May 31.—The Sheriff sent 130 more deputies to Cripple Creek today. They were all armed with rifles and were equipped for hard service. They will stop at Colorado Springs until the road into the camp has been repaired. Chicago has offered 1,000 men at $2 a day, but the proposition was declined by Sheriff Bowers of Colorado Springs.

Refuses to Interfere at Cripple Creek.

DENVER, Colo., May 31.—The United States Circuit Court today refused to grant an injunction restraining the Miners' Union from interfering with the Raven Gold Mining company's property at Cripple Creek. Judge Riner delivered the opinion that the court had no jurisdiction and Judge Hallett concurred. The ground on which the injunction was asked was that the United States Government had an interest in the claims, which the company had taken under the mineral laws and to which it had not yet acquired full title.

Miners Are Quiet at Minonk, Ill.

MINONK, Ill., May 31.—The miners' strike still continues quiet and undemonstrative. The men have ceased gathering in groups in the center of the city, but there seems to be an air of expectation prevailing as if some secret movement was on foot. It is also reported that the men will go to work in the Ames mine Monday. Some foreign miners, apparently walking delegates, have been in the city today.

Matters Growing Desperate at Danville.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 31.—Matters are getting desperate with the striking miners in the Danville field. Many of their families are nearly starving. Relief committees canvass the farmers for fifteen miles hereabouts for something to eat. St. Elizabeth Hospital, in this city, is out of coal and its patients are suffering for want of food and warmth. Miners refuse to allow the sisters coal.

Nearly All Missouri Miners Out.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 31.—State Coal Mine Inspector Charles Evans returned yesterday from a visit to the various coal mines of the State. He says there are less than 1,000 miners now at work in the entire State, and only two railroad mines are operated. Inspector Evans does not see any indications of an early settlement.

Strike Hurts the Iron Trade.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—The *Iron Trade Review* today says: "As yet the expected break in the coal strike has not been witnessed. The volume of iron and steel business is shrinking, but solely for the reason that prompt orders cannot be filled and the uncertainties of the future deter many would-be buyers from making engagements.

Peffer Wants Uncle Sam for a Miner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Senator Peffer (Pop., Kas.) offered a resolution, which was appropriately referred, instructing the Judiciary committee to report whether the Government of the United States could by virtue of an act of Congress constitutionally take possession of and hold for public uses, paying compensation therefor, all the coalbeds of the country.

Guns Stacked Ready for Action.

MACON, Mo., May 31.—The Loomis Coal company has declared its mines open for work, but engaged no miners. The strikers have their guns stacked at their camp outside of the coal company's fence, and the officers fear a conflict at any time. The negroes have plenty of guns at their quarters and the coal company has hired guards and the Deputy Marshals are well armed.

Fail to Stop West Virginia Coal.

MASSILLON, O., May 31.—[Special.]—The miners in and about Dillonvale met this afternoon to the number of 800 for the purpose of devising some means of stopping the mining and forwarding of non-union West Virginia coal. A dispatch from the place of meeting says that nothing was accomplished.

PLACING THE BLAME.

CITY OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR DIRTY ALLEYS.

They Have Full Authority to Compel the Scavengers to Do This Work—What the Contracts Call For and Provision for Violation Thereof—Names of the Contractors, List of the Wards They Are Supposed to Take Care of, and Amounts They Receive.

It may be that Mayor Hopkins does not know how easy it would be for him to have every alley in the city cleaned up and kept clean without costing the municipality an additional cent. And again, if he does know it may be that a great many people interested do not. The Mayor has been much engaged with certain municipal affairs and it is just barely possible that he has never read a scavenger's agreement and does not know that contracts have been let providing for the cleanliness of the alleys of each ward.

There are in all twenty-five of these contractors. Most of them have only one ward each, but as there are thirty-four wards a few have more than one. It may be a matter of further information to the Mayor and incidentally the public to learn that these scavenger contractors named their own price for doing the work. They were in no sense coerced into entering into an agreement. But after they had voluntarily and officially announced what they considered it worth to them to remove the garbage and keep the alleys clean the city made a contract with them.

This happened nearly two months ago and since then the city has been paying regularly the full price asked by the contractors for clean service. There has been no change in the agreements and the city is paying on the supposition that not only a few but every alley in the entire city is being kept free from garbage accumulations and litter.

Here Is the List.

To make the matter altogether clear the following list of contractors, together with the amounts they are receiving for scavenger work in the different wards, is given.

No. of ward.	Name of Contractor.	Amount of pay.
First	John S. Cooper	$15,210
Second	Patrick McElligott	9,000
Third	Downey & Ryan	9,870
Fourth	Hansen & Mathiesen	12,000
Fifth	Michael Harrington	4,612
Sixth	Michael Harrington	3,500
Seventh	H. P. Carmody	5,601
Eighth	John H. Nolan	4,100
Ninth	M. H. McGovern	4,935
Tenth	Hugh Curran	3,300
Eleventh	M. H. McGovern	9,750
Twelfth	John Connors	10,578
Thirteenth	John Dowdle	8,290
Fourteenth	G. J. Baillargeon	4,095
Fifteenth	J. J. Burns & Co	2,500
Sixteenth	Simon Ryan	6,280
Seventeenth	Simon Ryan	5,278
Eighteenth	John J. Cullerton	8,897
Nineteenth	James Bradley	9,450
Twentieth	G. J. Baillargeon	2,457
Twenty-first	Gilbert Coin	5,250
Twenty-second	William Fallon	4,695
Twenty-third	J. J. Burns & Co	6,400
Twenty-fourth	Patrick Mulcaire	10,576
Twenty-fifth	G. J. Baillargeon	4,060
Twenty-sixth	W. J. Byrne	3,000
Twenty-seventh	William Meyers	1,385
Twenty-eighth	John E. White	1,125
Twenty-ninth	Michael Harrington	5,500
Thirtieth	Michael Harrington	7,500
Thirty-first	Michael Harrington	4,950
Thirty-second	Edward Prindiville	8,998
Thirty-third	Roger Powers	2,499
Thirty-fourth	W. H. Teeple	6,500

Each one of the foregoing contractors was told before he bid for the work just what he was expected to do. He was given printed specifications containing these details and bid accordingly. He asked a first-class price for the first-class work that was expected of him, and he was given the amount of money he asked. These specifications were subsequently made a part of every contract so that he knew just what he was agreeing to.

This agreement calls for the removing of the garbage and litter from the First Ward daily. The contractors who have the Fifteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-third Wards are paid to remove the garbage twice a week. In all the remaining wards the contractors are paid to remove the garbage three times a week. The residents of these wards where a tri-weekly service is paid for and a semi-monthly service is performed can see by this to what extent they are being swindled by the contractor.

What They Agree to Do.

The scavenger's contract is interesting reading as showing how thoroughly the contractor is bound to do his work. During the period of his contract he agrees to "remove all ashes, garbage, and rubbish of whatsoever kind, except as hereinafter specified, from all public streets and alleys within the territory for which proposals are to be made and contracts awarded." As will be seen this clause applies to "public" streets and alleys and the scavenger is not responsible for private or blind alleys.

In the outlying wards there may be found everywhere paper, tin cans, litter, and ash heaps. The contractor is paid to remove every bit of it. He agreed to, and it is working no hardship to insist upon the performance of his duty, for on this subject his agreement reads:

The contractor shall remove all accumulations existing at the date of the execution of the contract, which existing accumulations are to be removed promptly and immediately after the beginning of his term of service, and is to be considered a part of the service for which his bid or proposal is made.

Now if the contractor would only do this work for which he is paid there would not be an unclean alley in the city. Why does not the Mayor make him do it?

In that part of the specification or agreement specifying whether the service is daily, tri-weekly, or semi-weekly the contractor agrees to remove—

All ashes, garbage, and rubbish of whatsoever kind which may accumulate at any building or dwelling within the territory included in the contract; provided, however, that the contractor shall not be obliged to remove garbage from any hotels, restaurants, or cafés, nor the ashes from boilers used for manufacturing purposes or those used for steam heating in office buildings, but shall remove all garbage or other rubbish from said last mentioned buildings.

What constitutes garbage, etc., is set forth in the following clause:

Ashes, rubbish, and garbage is to be understood as meaning all material removed from house, or barn, or yard, and other places, such as the contents of beds, paper torn from walls, and grass or refuse raked from yards; but shall not include unmixed earth thrown out of excavations or elsewhere, stable manure, dead animals, refuse materials from buildings in course of construction, nightsoil, or the contents of catchbasins.

Ample Remedy at Hand.

This paragraph includes everything that the ordinary citizen puts in the alley or his garbage box, so that the litter so generally prevalent is an accumulation which some contractor is receiving pay to remove. To especially define garbage there is an extra clause saying "garbage shall be understood to mean refuse, animal or vegetable matter." The foregoing things are what the scavenger contractor asked the privilege of doing for the price he named, and in case he should fail to do so there is ample remedy at hand in the agreement, by which he may be forced to do it. Here is where the responsibility for the bad alleys rests entirely with the city government. Primarily the Superintendent of the Streets and Alleys Cleaning Bureau is the person to be blamed, but as he is appointed by the Mayor he looks to the latter for definite instructions as to how far he must go in enforcing the contract. Whenever a contractor does not do his duty the Superintendent of the Bureau may do the work and charge it to the contractor under the authority of the following clause in the specifications:

In case of neglect or refusal on the part of the contractor to remove as above prescribed all ashes, garbage, and rubbish as herein specified it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning to cause the same to be removed at the expense of the contractor and cost of expense of such removal shall be deducted from any money due or which may become due said contractor.

That is a clause which of itself gives the Superintendent all the authority necessary to keep the alleys clean. But to further determine any questions of dispute which might arise there is another clause making the opinion of the Superintendent final in all such matters, for it reads:

In all cases where questions may arise concerning the meaning and intent of these specifications or the service required for the same or the efficiency of the service rendered by the contractor, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning shall determine the true construction and interpretation thereof, and the service required, and his decision shall be final and conclusive and binding upon the contractor or his assigns, and the work herein agreed to be done shall in all cases be done in the most thorough and competent manner.

It is these last two clauses in the agreement which make it possible for the Mayor to have clean alleys by merely telling his Superintendent of Street and Alley Cleaning to make the scavenger contractor perform the service that he is being paid for. It does not require any skilled labor on the part of the contractor. To clean a garbage box and clean the litter of an alley is not an engineering problem. It is a question merely of a shovel and the exertion of muscle. Only the cheapest class of labor is required, and the contractor can raise no excuse if told that he will have to do as he agreed.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE'S COMMENCEMENT

Ex-Secretary Whitney Honored with the Degree of Ph. D.—Other Degrees.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of Augustana College and Theological Seminary were held today. Eighteen were graduated from the collegiate department and twenty-nine from the seminary. The degrees conferred by the President of the Board of Regents, the Rev. L. A. Johnston of Rockford, were as follows: Master of Arts, Prof. P. M. Lindberg of the Chair of Christianity at the institution and Prof. V. O. Peterson of the Chair of Science.

Degree of LL. D., the Rev. Dr. Revere F. Weidner of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, Chicago.

Degree of Doctor of Divinity, Prof. N. Forsander of the Theological Seminary; the Rev. P. J. Sward of St. Paul, Minn., President of the Augustana Synod; the Rev. P. A. Lindahl of Rock Island.

Degree of Ph. D., Prof. [illegible] Wahlshon, President of the Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., and the Rev. C. M. Esbjorn of San Francisco, Cal.; Prof. [illegible] Bersell, the present incumbent of the chair of Greek, and ex-Secretary Whitney.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1894.

It is still possible for Mr. Altgeld to brace up and do some good governing.

THE Tall Sycamore of the Wabash appears to be afflicted with a species of dry rot.

THE public is still a little curious to know how much sugar has been required to sweeten the Senatorial cold tea this session.

COL. WATTERSON has taken another sorrowing look at the procession of high tariff Democrats and retired again into his cave of gloom.

NEW YORK hotels, it is said, are losing money. We hear no such complaint from Philadelphia. What is the matter with Gotham, anyway?

IT would be a welcome relief to the official reporters in the Senate chamber if Mr. Peffer would unload all his oratory on commonweal armies. But it would be a little tough on the armies.

UNLESS Breckinridge has refreshed his memory and is prepared to give testimony in his own behalf directly at variance with that which he gave at his recent trial it is difficult to see what he has to gain by a rehearing of the case.

IT has become the fashion for every town in the country where a case of smallpox makes its appearance to lay the blame therefor on Chicago. This is grotesquely unjust. Chicago did not originate the smallpox. It caught its first case from some other town.

IN his speech at the dedication of the Confederate monument at Richmond last Wednesday Gen. Rosser said: "We will live to see the Yankee army march through the South and pull down our monuments, . . . but there will be bloodshed when that is done." The calamity-howling center is shifting from Kansas to the southeast.

THE New York stock market was dull and rather heavy. The local market was lifeless. Posted rates for sterling were reduced, but the gold shipments by yesterday's steamers were $1,600,000, and still more gold is likely to go out Saturday. New York exchange continues to advance. It was quoted at 70 to 75 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were generally stronger, but not broad. Wheat advanced under covering by nervous shorts. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed ⅜ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅜ cent higher, cash rye firm, barley steady, flaxseed steady, July pork 7½ cents higher, and lard and ribs 2½ cents higher.

THE price of 19 shillings 3 pence per quarter quoted for Indian wheat in Hull, England, is equal to 58¼ cents per bushel of 60 pounds if the "quarter" referred to is equal to 480 pounds and somewhat less than 58⅓ cents if the Indian quarter weighed more than that. Mr. Chaplin is authority for the statement that the wheat was "superior," from which it is fair to infer that it would compare on nearly equal terms with the wheat which is sold in England as up to the American standard of No. 2. Those who suppose that this means equal to Chicago No. 2 spring will be apt to think that even at present depressed quotations we are far above the point at which wheat can be exported to Great Britain without loss.

THERE appear to be signs of structural weakness in the Democratic party South. A few days ago there was a municipal election at Norfolk, Va., and the entire Democratic ticket was defeated. At Martinsburg, Va., this week an election was held and the Republicans not only elected their Mayor but every member of the Council, it being the first time the city has gone Republican in 23 years. Recently several towns in North Carolina also elected Republican officials. It looks as if the Democratic party, which is critically sick in the North, is coming down with the same ailment in the South. It is going from bad to worse all over.

THE Senate yesterday passed a resolution declaring that the United States will not interfere with the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, and that it will regard interference with them by any foreign power as an unfriendly act. There was a unanimous vote on the passage, Senator Mills, who for some mysterious reason chose to play cuckoo, alone declining to vote. The resolution ought to have been passed long ago, but it is better late than never. It will greatly help the party in power, which is now framing a constitution and organizing a republican form of government, and it will put an end to any further scheming of the royalists to place the Kanaka Queen back on the throne—a consummation which they expected to effect by the moral help and encouragement of the present administration. It is also tantamount to serving notice upon Cleveland and Gresham to keep their hands out of Hawaiian affairs. The Americans and other whites of the islands can now go on organizing the new government with the confident assurance that the administration at Washington will not antagonize them and that foreign powers will not care to interfere.

THE report of the English Royal Commission upon the Columbian Exposition is in the nature of an indictment of John Boyd Thacher. It charges that some judges took a high standard and refused to make awards except to a small proportion of select exhibits, whilst others took a low standard and gave medals to everything they examined; that it was mere accident whether an exhibitor had one judge and got one medal or half a dozen judges and half a dozen medals; that in some cases medals were granted to each specimen in a collective exhibit, whilst in others a medal was given for the collective exhibit itself; that most exhibits were visited without any notice, though the regulations required seven days' notice; that instead of announcing the awards before the close of the Exhibition, as has been the custom heretofore, they were not announced until six months after; and finally that there were many discrepancies between the first and final lists, and the final list does not clearly indicate the number of awards made to each exhibitor in those cases where more than a single award has been made to the same firm. The commission seems to have sized up John Boyd Thacher and his botchy, unfair, non-competitive system of awards in a very thorough manner. It is little wonder therefore that the most prominent English exhibitors are declining to accept his brass tags and waste patchment, the reason being that they mean nothing.

SECTIONAL HATE IN THE SOUTH.

On the day before the unveiling at Richmond, Va., of the monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army, the Richmond *Dispatch* said:

It is a crying shame that twenty-nine years after the end of the war between the States there should still survive in the hearts of Northern soldiers feelings so discreditable to them. The Southern people are just as loyal to the government as the Northern people [?]. They would be first to march to the front if volunteers were called on to vindicate the honor of the Nation. The leading Republicans of Pennsylvania know as well as we of the South that such is the fact, yet in order to gain a victory over the Democrats they are willing to countenance an unjustifiable and totally false statement. When will the war end?

One reply to the question, "When will the war end?" came the following day in the bloody-shirt speech of the rebel orator of the occasion, the Rev. R. C. Cave, who is reputed to be a fashionable preacher in St. Louis. Among other "loyal" and conciliatory utterances were these:

I am not one of those who, clinging to the old superstition that the will of heaven is revealed in the immediate results of "trial by combat," fancy that right must always be on the side of might and speak of Appomattox as a judgment of God. I do not forget that a Suwaroff triumphed and a Kosciusko fell; that a Nero wielded the scepter of empire and a Paul was beheaded; that a Herod was crowned and that a Christ was crucified; and instead of accepting the defeat of the South as a divine verdict against her, I regard it as but another instance of "truth on the scaffold and wrong on the throne."

His other remarks have been printed in THE TRIBUNE, so it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. The address was in substance a vindication of the rebel South for the course which it pursued in its attempt to destroy the Union and a charge that the national government in putting forth every effort to save the republic was guilty of an outrage upon liberty! a flamboyant characterization of the chivalry, honor, and bravery of the slave oligarchy, and a tissue of insults of the most bitter kind directed against the loyal men of the North. In this latter respect it was a repetition of the same vilification and insulting epithets that were the common stock of Southern orators before and during the war. The hearty applause which greeted this unreconstructed rebel's utterances is a proof that the crowd was in sympathy with him and sufficiently answers the question of the *Dispatch*—"When will the war end?" Evidently, the war has not ended in the vicinity of Richmond, when upon the day set apart for decorating the graves of Union soldiers in the North, upon the day when in the North flowers are placed upon the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers alike, the people of that city not only would allow such treasonable utterances and superfluous insults to be made, but stand by and applaud them. Such impotent and scurrilous mouthings as these from an alleged minister of the gospel of peace do not need answer. He has proved himself only a sensational and egregious blatherskite, and it is astonishing that he was allowed to make his flamboyant and bombastic speech without rebuke.

Such a treasonable speech as this, however, made upon a day full of sacred and loyal memories, is not encouraging as a demonstration that the people of Richmond have accepted the issue of the war and joined hands with the North in loyalty to the Nation. It is a display of all the old time bitterness, disloyalty, and sectional hatred. It will do the North no harm, and it will do Richmond, at least, no good. It will not advance its interests to applaud the insulting ravings of such blatherskites as Cave. It will not tend to cultivate friendly feelings between that and Northern cities. If there were any sense of the much vaunted Southern honor and chivalry left on the part of those who attended this unveiling this preacher would have been sternly rebuked, not for his panegyric on Southern courage—no one doubts or questions that—but for his pusillanimous insults to the North upon a public occasion—and none the less pusillanimous because they are the outcome of impotent rage. No, Mr. *Dispatch*, the war is not ended, at least in Richmond. You have a fine field before you for education in courtesy, genuine chivalry, and real loyalty.

The City of Atlanta, Ga., needs reconstructing as well as Richmond. The other day the cadets of the Georgia Military Institute were exhibited on dress parade and made to march behind the Confederate flag. Is this the Southern method of inculcating patriotism among the boys, to march them behind a flag which symbolized secession, human bondage, and the effort to disrupt the Nation in order to perpetuate that bondage? This happened in Atlanta, a city which has been inviting the Grand Army of the Republic to meet there. Evidently it needs the Grand Army to go there and show it the only flag behind which cadets ever should march.

ROSSER ON THE RAMPAGE.

"Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him!" The Confederate cavalry General, Rosser, was very thoroughly brayed among the grain fields of the Shenandoah with pestles in the hands of Sheridan and other Union Generals, but the foolishness has not yet departed from him. It will abide with him as long as he lives and will be buried with him. He made a speech at the unveiling of the monument erected at Richmond to the private soldiers of the Southern armies in which he unveiled his foolishness most effectively.

He said that "the great principles for which we fought have been dishonored, but they are not dead." The chief principle for which Rosser fought was the right not merely to "breed niggers" in dear old Virginia for the Southern market, but to take them into any United States territory or any free State and hold them there as slaves; and, failing to secure the establishment of that great principle, to "bust the Union." That "great principle" is as dead as it is dishonored, and the Union is not yet "busted."

Gen. Rosser also informed his audience that "the men who overran us could not whip us, but they devoured our substance." They devoured Rosser's substance to the extent of setting free his bondmen and forcing him to depend on his own labor for a living instead of the labor of unpaid black men. But they also whipped Rosser. Whenever he ventured to show them his face they forced him to show them his back and leg it. It was on many occasions a prominent feature in the landscape of the Virginia Valley. He was a good runner when little Phil Sheridan was after him.

And then Rosser went on to state that he and his hearers would live to see the Yankees march down South and pull down the monuments erected to Lee and the Confederate soldiers, and the one to be erected to Jeff Davis. Said Rosser: "I do not know what sort of stuff the rising generation is made of, but if you and I are living there will be bloodshed when that is done." This waving of the bloody shirt will not electrify a single Southron, unless he is as big a fool as Rosser is. The monuments of the South are safe. Yankees may question the taste of commemorating such a military and political failure as old Jeff was and of still weeping over the dead and damned "Lost Cause," but if the Southerners choose to perpetuate the memory of their own folly and treason the Yankees will not interfere with them.

Rosser's speech seems to be the product of a combination of hatred for the free soil North and of mint juleps. An unreconstructed rebel who had consumed about thirty of the big juleps which used to be made in Virginia prior to the war before beginning his oration would make just the speech that Rosser got off.

MR. CHAPLIN FOR BIMETALLISM.

The speech at Edinburg on the silver question made by the Hon. Henry Chaplin, late President of the British Board of Agriculture, was a curious plea for making a concerted effort in favor of international bimetallism. He claimed that the great cause of the business depression in this and other countries, and especially the severely low price of wheat, is "the demonetization of silver in 1873 and the subsequent divergence of the relative values of metals, which has enabled silver-using countries like India to export wheat at the present low price." He proposed as a remedy for this, and to prevent the evil from growing worse, "an international agreement to revert to the system which prevailed prior to 1873." He claimed that an agreement as to the ratio between silver and gold is possible, because the bimetallist will accept any ratio rather than continue as now, "and silver is so sensitive that its market ratio will conform to any fixed international ratio." He argued that though an international agreement should make the fortunes of the owners of silver mines in the United States and Mexico that fact would not touch the question of its expediency and general utility.

Evidently Mr. Chaplin would not class Bland, Warner, and some others of their ilk in this country as "bimetallists," since those gentlemen insist upon it that 15½ or 16 to 1 is the ratio that must be adopted. But he surely is in the wrong in assuming that the depreciation of silver enables India to export wheat at much lower prices than would be accepted if the grain were paid for there on the gold basis. He makes no allowance for the important improvement in conditions which enables carriers to transport grain across the land and ocean for less than a quarter of what they could afford to accept forty years ago, that cheap internal transportation has been introduced since then on vast areas which used to know no better means of conveyance than the ox team or the back of a camel, or that the use of cheapened farm machinery puts it in the power of the farmer in this and other lands to raise wheat on the farm at a far less expenditure in gold dollars for labor per bushel than formerly. He does not prove the absurd claim that the average wheat-grower in India continues to rate the silver rupee at the value of a quarter of a century ago, when his annual taxes tell the contrary. Mr. Chaplin does not intimate any idea that Argentina just now is the great bear factor in the wheat markets of Great Britain, that country having a paper currency which is depreciated far more than silver. Nor does he explain how and why it is that the effects claimed by him to result from the demonetization of silver did not exhibit themselves many years earlier. He also omitted to mention that, reckoning on the ratio of 15½ or 16 to 1, the silver money in circulation exceeds that of gold, both for the United States and for the whole world, a strange result of actual "demonetization" if such were the fact.

As to the statement that "if silver continues to fall there is no reason why wheat should not cheapen indefinitely," it may be remarked that neither is likely to remain long below the cost of production in the places where they can be produced most cheaply, and that if those places contribute most of what is wanted for the world's consumption the supply from them will tend to keep down prices. The case in that respect would not be helped materially by cutting down the bushel measure to half its present capacity, or the measuring unit of currency to half its present purchasing power. Mr. Chaplin probably is correct in his supposition that the market price of silver would conform to any fixed international ratio, but this for the reason that it is not likely any such agreement can be made upon a ratio differing very widely from that of real relative value as determined by the actual cost of production of both metals.

THE SENATORIAL DISTRICT GERRYMANDER.

On the 7th of this month the Danville and Springfield apportionment cases will be argued before the Supreme Court. The first point which will come up will be that of jurisdiction. Some of the Democrats will contend that the Supreme Court has none in the case, and that no matter how much an apportionment law may violate the letter and spirit of the Constitution it must remain on the statute books till a new census is taken in 1900 and a new apportionment is made by the Legislature of 1902-'3. Other Democratic lawyers will contend that the court has probably some jurisdiction—that it can set aside an apportionment law for some flagrant violations of the Constitution but not for others, like those which are to be found in the present apportionment act.

The Supreme Court is not likely to waste much time over that kind of dishonest nonsense. The Constitution vests judicial powers in the Supreme Court. One of the functions of judicial power is to compare a statute with the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the State, and see whether that statute is in harmony with the Constitution. If in conflict with it then it is no law, and it is the right and duty of the Supreme Court so to decide. Neither the Legislature nor the Executive can narrow the constitutionally declared bounds of the jurisdiction of the court. Nothing which purports to be a law is exempt from its scrutiny when brought before it in a proper manner.

The Constitution says that the Senatorial districts shall be "as nearly as *practicable*" equal in the number of inhabitants. It does not say they "may" be so, in the discretion of a partisan legislative majority, but that they "shall" be so. The Constitution does not recommend or advise: it *orders*. It declares in the Bill of Rights that "all elections shall be equal." This is not to be regarded as a mere "glittering generality," whatever Crafts & Co. may have thought to the contrary when they were concocting their outrageous gerrymander.

It is claimed that this mandate of the Constitution is violated by the present legislative apportionment in many instances. It is contended that it was violated when the Legislature, having decided that the three Counties of Kane, Du Page, and Will should constitute two districts, attached the smallest county to the larger of the other two and made the smaller one a district by itself. This is a gross, defiant violation of the letter of the Constitution. It is claimed that it was "practicable" to attach the smallest county to the next largest one, and thus make the districts more nearly equal. Who can deny it?

The Supreme Court will take judicial cognizance of the fact that the population of Kane is 65,061, of Will 62,007, and of Du Page—which is contiguous to each of the foregoing counties—22,551. It will be apparent to the Judges from these undisputed facts that a closer approach to equality is obtainable by adding 22,551 to 62,007 than by adding it to 65,061. They will also take judicial cognizance of the fact that no constitutional provision as to contiguity and compactness of territory is violated by attaching Du Page to Will. They cannot help drawing the conclusion therefore that the direction of the Constitution that districts "shall be made as nearly equal in population as practicable" was willfully disregarded in this instance. They know it was practicable to make a more equal distribution. Why it was not made the court may not inquire into. It may not investigate the motives of the partisan majority of that Legislature, and may simply say that what purports to be a law is not a law, because it openly and notoriously disregards express provisions of the Constitution. When it has said that it will be the duty of the Legislature to reassemble and make an apportionment that conforms to the requirements of the Constitution.

HOPELESS SOCIALIST MINORITY.

The little gathering of Illinois Populists at Springfield refused to indorse the proposition by Tommy Morgan that they should declare in favor of "the collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution." The country "delegates," though fearful cranks, were not prepared to go to this extreme socialistic length, and mainly by their influence the valorous "Tommy" was vigorously sat down upon. They did not want to vote for resolutions which would commit themselves to the giving up of their farms and improvements thereon without any compensation therefor, which practically is what is demanded by the Socialist agitators. For the farms of the country form a most important part of the "means of production," seeing that they produce the vegetable and animal food consumed by the people of the United States, and in addition thereto large quantities which are sent abroad to feed the inhabitants of other lands. A considerable number of those country "delegates" might have been willing to vote for the virtual confiscation of the means of transportation, this including all the railroads and telegraph and telephone lines, the vessel property on the lakes and rivers, with so much as is owned by Americans on the ocean, and all the teaming material in the cities. They might have had no compunctions in regard to declaring for the confiscation of all the factories and packing houses, down even to the tools of the working carpenter and shoe mender, who works on his own account. But the resolution as offered was too broad for them, inasmuch as it covered their own properties, the farms on which they raise food for themselves and others. Hence they would have none of it.

The agitation for State ownership of all property in the country is based on the theory that the owners of the same are a very small minority of the people, and could not oppose the will of the majority if the latter had full voting power. This may be true of some other countries, but most emphatically is not true for the United States. The latest census report shows that in 1890 67.7 per cent of the farms and 32.13 per cent of the city homes were owned by the families occupying them, while the mortgage liens amounted to but 35⅔ per cent of the value of the farm homes so owned and 40¼ per cent of the value of the city homes. More than two-thirds of the farmers and nearly one-third of the occupants of city homes have a vital interest in resisting the demands of the Socialists. They have bought or otherwise acquired five-eighths of the value of their homes, and would much rather pay off the remaining three-eighths of indebtedness than turn the whole thing over to the State to be managed on the socialistic plan for the alleged benefit of the whole nation. Adding in the millions who have money to their credit in the savings banks, are the owners of shares in the transportation, mining, and other properties which it is proposed to confiscate, the families of both classes of owners and their friends, it is easy to count up that a clear majority of the people of the United States have an abiding interest in having the rights of individual ownership of property preserved, and they are not likely to be gained over by socialistic sophistries and lies to sympathize with or vote for State ownership of what belongs to them.

So the Socialist agitators have come to the wrong place. They are sowing their seed in what is for them barren ground when they try to disseminate their peculiar thievish notions among the people of the United States. If they would take the trouble to look at the facts, and had brains enough to understand the significance and force of those facts, they might see that they have committed themselves to the advocacy of a "policy" which cannot prevail here, for the simple reason that a majority of the people are interested in preventing it from being brought about, will not vote for it, and would fight its advocates "with fists and feet" if that be necessary to crush out the fellows who propose to ruin them. The free property-owners of the United States will not submit to be made paupers by the Socialists if they can avoid it.

SOMETHING FOR JUDGE SCALES TO INVESTIGATE.

Judge Scales has very properly appointed Mr. Badenoch, the unanimous choice of the Republican Central committee, to represent the Republican party on the Election Board. He should next give some attention to the Democratic members of that body. He should first read carefully the report of the meeting of the Democratic County committee (printed in THE TRIBUNE). From that report he will learn that the Democratic judges of election for the Sixth and the Sixteenth and other wards are so unworthy that the committee of the party has preferred by a vote of 59 to 6 to violate the primary election law to trusting to their fairness or justice. Under the primary law the judges and clerks of the primaries have to be selected from the regular list of judges appointed by the Election Commissioners. This provision of the law, it appears, has been observed in most of the wards. But in the Sixth and the Sixteenth not one of the men appointed to act as judges at the primaries are taken from the regular list. The inference is clear enough. The Democratic committee has in effect said that the regular judges in those wards are neither reliable nor honest. They cannot be trusted. They will cheat if they get a chance. That is the deliberate decision of the committee of their own party. Now, if those men will violate the law to cheat and beat their fellow-Democrats, is it not as plain as day that they will cheat and beat the Republicans? What is Judge Scales going to do about it? Will he remove the Democratic Election Commissioners for appointing such crooks or will he merely content himself with the removal of the discredited judges? He cannot afford to ignore the action of the committee of his own party in virtually censuring his Democratic Election Commissioners and in repudiating his Democratic election judges for the Sixth and Sixteenth Wards. The Republicans will watch Judge Scales' course in this matter and will keep his memory fresh in reference to it. It is too serious to be lost sight of.

THE INCOME TAX NOT NEEDED.

According to a Washington dispatch Col. William R. Morrison, who is spoken of sometimes as a Democratic candidate for the Senate, says that—

Under present conditions I am in favor of an income tax. There is but one choice offered as government money matters stand. You can issue bonds and borrow money, or you can impose an income tax. An income tax is vastly to be preferred to bonds and running in debt. Therefore I am decidedly in favor of an income tax.

This assertion that it is necessary either to sell bonds or to impose an income tax shows how little attention the venerable old Colonel is paying to financial legislation. If the tariff bill is passed in the form in which the Senate is going to send it back to the House the forty millions which the income tax is expected to produce will be forty millions in excess of the economic requirements of the Federal Government. The income tax receipts will be surplus revenue, which will be squandered in multiplying Democratic office-holders and taxeaters.

While the income tax may produce forty millions which will not be needed for legitimate government purposes, the Democratic Senate is about to adopt a sugar schedule which will make a present to the sugar trust next year of *fifty millions of dollars* which ought to go into the National Treasury. This is to be done by the dishonest trick of postponing for six months after the tariff bill goes into effect the sugar schedule, and holding it back till January, 1895, whereby the sugar trust can in the meantime collect the cent and a half a pound extra from the consumers.

A great many Democrats have been howling about the recent sale of fifty million dollars worth of bonds to replenish the gold reserve and preserve the stability of the currency. But not one of them has a word to say against a proposition to keep from the Treasury of the government and bestow upon the sugar trust a sum of money large enough to pay off those bonds. Great indignation over a bond sale for an honest purpose and not a word in condemnation of the gigantic boodling scheme which is to be put through Congress for the benefit of the boodlers in that body.

If old Col. Morrison has any influence left, which is doubtful, he ought to use it properly. He sins against the light when he says if an income tax is not imposed more bonds will have to be sold. He ought to tell his fellow-Democrats that an income tax is not necessary, for the other internal revenue taxes and the customs duties will produce sufficient revenue. And he ought to tell them also that the proposition to filch $50,000,000 from the Treasury for the six months following July 1 and give it to the sugar trust is a rotten, boodling scheme, and that every Congressman who votes for it will be branded as a boodler. If Col. Morrison is concerned about the government revenues he should set to work and try to save this sum of fifty millions, which is enough to pay off the last bond issue.

PEFFER AND THE COAL MINES.

Senator Peffer has offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to report whether the General Government can, by virtue of an act of Congress, constitutionally take possession of all the coal mines of the United States, paying the present owners therefor—presumably in Populist shinplasters—and hold them for public uses.

Evidently the Senator has been reflecting on the coal strike, and thinks that if the mines were owned by the United States Government and the miners paid by it in Populist irredeemable scrip the wages would be so high that the McBrides would not think of ordering the miners to strike. Peffer's idea is they would give their votes to the party which would offer to double or quadruple their wages, halve or quarter their hours of work, and let the general consuming public pay the far higher prices which would have to be charged for coal got out of the ground on the paternal plan.

If for any reason the General Government has need of a coal mine for its own special purposes it can get one, no doubt, by paying "just compensation" to the owner, but the Constitution will have to be amended before the General Government can become the great coal monopolist of the Nation.

Even if the Federal Government had the abstract power to go into a coal trust monopoly business on the grand scale Senator Peffer proposes it could not exercise that power for lack of means. If the coal mines are taken possession of the owners must be compensated for them or the Constitution would be violated. Senator Peffer admits that fact. But if the coal mine owners are compensated with honest money the government will have to sell an indefinite number of millions of bonds to get the cash. The people would be taxed heavily to pay the interest on those bonds, and would get coal no cheaper but far dearer than now, for the expense of operating the mines on the paternalistic plan would be increased enormously.

But the Senator undoubtedly wants the mine owners to be paid in Populist flat shinplasters. The Populists are divided on this question of compensating the owners of railroads, coal mines, etc., for their property. Some think they should be paid nothing. Others think that as that would be dishonest they should be paid in "money" which will cost the government nothing. The distinction between these methods of getting other people's property for nothing may be clear to the Populist mind, but the mine owner or railroad owner has not been able to see the difference.

As long as the Constitution is unamended Congress cannot pass a valid law under which the Federal Government can take possession of the coal mines or of the railroads. It can neither confiscate them by paying scrip shinplasters for them nor become their owner by selling billions of bonds for honest money for them. It will not take the Judiciary committee long to write a report to that effect for Senator Peffer's information if the occasion arises.

JUDGE SCALES yesterday appointed John J. Badenoch Election Commissioner, vice W. A. Hutchings, resigned, thus recognizing the right of the Republican Executive committee as the duly selected representative body of the party in the county to make the recommendation for the position. Judge Scales is to be commended for his action. The Republican party is of course entitled to the representation thus given, but hitherto the County Judges, both Judge Scales and his predecessor, have reserved to themselves the right to name the Republican and have ignored the recommendation of the Republican committee in the matter. Judge Scales has departed from this bad precedent and established a new one. This will in the end redound to the advantage of the Democratic party, for when the Republicans elect their County Judge next fall the right of the Democratic Central committee to name the Democratic representative on the Election Board will be duly recognized. It only remains to add that Mr. Badenoch will be an excellent representative of his party on the present Election Board.

SUPT. BRENNAN has accepted a diamond star from his "friends," and the fact has been widely published. Presentations of gold watches, horses and buggies, ornamental scarfpins to Inspectors, Captains, and Lieutenants will be the order of the day now. The Superintendent has given the lead. Even the humble patrolman will not be slow to look for his present. It may not be a diamond, but it will not be less than a box of cigars. And yet there is a rule against officers of the police force receiving presents. It is a good rule, but it is more honored in the breach than in the observance. Supt. Brennan has set the example by flagrantly violating it.

THE *Record* expresses satisfaction that the list of primary judges and clerks submitted by the "Hon." Billy O'Brien of the Sixth Ward were "trun down," because "their presence (at the primaries) would probably be sufficient to keep respectable voters away." But the esteemed and independent *Record* is well aware that those disreputable judges so obnoxious to reputable voters are the regular judges and clerks of election who served at the charter election in April and who expect to conduct the registration in October and to count the votes at the regular election in November. Why does not the *e. c. Record* protest against such outrageous interpretation of the election law? Perhaps it may do so.

WHAT a precious lot of statesmen the local Democrats propose to send to the Senate at Springfield next spring! The list of the candidates is not yet complete, but it embraces the following: Billy Asay or Bath-House Coughlin from the First District, Billy O'Brien, ex-Alderman, from the Ninth; "Hank" Carmody from the Thirteenth, Stanley Kunz, gang Alderman, from the Nineteenth; "Bull" Burke, the dog-pound keeper, from the Seventeenth. A precious set to make laws for this great State!

JOHN J. HANNAHAN, a labor agitator of the strictest professional variety, seeks a nomination for Congress in the new Second District of Illinois on a platform of low wages for his fellow workingmen. He will doubtless get the nomination and ask for the workingmen's votes that he may in turn vote for such measures as the Wilson bill in Washington. And some workingmen will fatuously support him and vote for him.

MR. CHAPLIN, who has been making a speech at Edinburg, covering American and English agriculture and international bimetallism, is a Lincolnshire squire, the son of a Church of England clergyman, and is married to an Earl's daughter. He was Minister for Agriculture in the last Tory Cabinet and is recognized as one of the bores of the House of Commons. He bears some physical resemblance to Sir William Harcourt, who dislikes that fact and makes Chaplin the butt of his sarcasm. He once attempted to correct a classical quotation by Mr. Gladstone, but he has deeply regretted the attempt.

ONCE more, and for the last time: Have you turned your World's Fair stock over to the Field Columbian Museum yet?

WHEN it comes to fuel for cookstoves Central Illinois is independent of the coal mines. Corncobs are abundant and cheap.

A NEW-YORKER is agitating a scheme for building a sort of suburban island on steel piles in the Atlantic Ocean as a summer resort for Gothamites. What is the use? England would gobble it sooner or later.

COMMODORE KELLY and his floaters will receive a cold welcome at Cairo. If they turn eastward at that point, moreover, the current will be against them. Their best plan, as heretofore suggested, will be to keep going South. The traveling is easier.

THOSE orators at Richmond did some wild talking, but we don't believe the Southern Confederacy will dare to raise its head again while Col. Cockerill is alive.

CONCUNNULLY, a little town in Washington, was destroyed by the floods a few days ago. Let us hope it will start up again with another name.

SOME day the people will take a scavenger contract for the cleaning out of the City Hall, and they will do the work thoroughly.

IF it should be found impossible to shame Mr. Higinbotham out of holding on to that $71,000 due the French exhibitors the courts, everybody hopes, may be relied upon to shake it out of him.

CAPT. ANSON'S two victories last Wednesday placed his club proudly in third place.*

*From the bottom.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Woman's Wrongs B. C. 160.

"Most gifted dramatist," said the noble Roman matron, "did not the audience that listened to your play at the theater yesternight cheer rapturously when one of the characters said: 'I am a man, and nothing that pertains to man can be a matter of indifference to me,' or words of like import?"

"Most noble lady," replied Publius Terentius, bowing low, "so loud and long-continued was the applause that the performance was interrupted for the space of fully five minutes."

"And yet," rejoined the patrician matron, "if perchance it had been one of my sex, and she had said: 'I am a woman, and nothing that pertains to women can be a matter of indifference to me,' there would have been a howl of derision and the unseemly youths cracking peanuts in the gallery would have shouted: 'Git onto her gossiping nibs! She likes to tattle, same as all de rest!'"

And Publius Terentius scratched his ear thoughtfully and said nothing.

Caution Necessary.

Grateful Customer—"I am glad to see you keep your hands as well as your razor scrupulously neat and clean."

Tonsorial Artist—"Yes, sir. We're obliged to. A barber never can tell when he's in danger of catching the measles or something of that kind from a customer. Shampoo, sir?"

Dividing Things Up.

"The world is mine!" exclaims Actor O'Neill,
As he holds up aloft his glittering steel.
Says Boss McBride: "That sounds pretty fine,
It isn't all yours. Mines and miners are mine!"

PERSONALS.

Claus Spreckels is going to Europe, and says that he has retired from active life and is not interested in sugar. He has certainly raised enough cane to make his old age comfortable.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe celebrated her 75th anniversary last Sunday. She is at this ripe age in the full possession of her faculties, and is rejoicing in a beautiful and vigorous old age.

Prof. Riley says that nearly 100 different kinds of sugar are known. Which makes it all the more surprising how little that Senate committee is finding out about one kind.

Aquilla Robertson, who is said to have been the first white child born within the limits of the present State of Indiana, is living in Jefferson County, near Madison. He was born in 1804 in the old settlement called Charleston.

Mrs. Cleveland does not expect to spend much time at Woodley this year and will only go out there long enough to make the house comfortable for the President before she leaves for Gray Gables, where she is expected about June 5.

Jennie Creek, the 10-year-old girl of Mill Grove, Ind., who by giving warning of a burned bridge saved the lives of a World's Fair trainload of passengers on the P., C., C. and St. L. railroad Sept. 10, 1893, has been decorated by the French Society of the Legion of Honor. Her medal is a six-pointed star of solid gold, highly wrought, bearing the motto of the French society, the name of the little heroine and the deed for which she is honored.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The rush and activity at the Chicago Opera-House this week stop little short of confusion. Certainly in no other Chicago theater are there so many different things being hurried on to completion at once. The entrance and lobby on the Washington street side are entirely blocked up with the scaffolds of the painters and decorators. All the seats in the lower floor, the draperies, carpets, and furniture have been removed and the lofty ceiling is hidden by intricate staging, upon which the frescoers and artists are working. Considerable progress has already been made on the new decorations, the prevailing tints of which will be white and gold with enough Roman red in the mural decorations to give warmth to the whole. The proscenium will be entirely new and the decorations about the boxes will be replaced with new designs. The new woven cane opera chairs will be put in the first of next week and after them will follow the new carpets and furnishings, which will be elaborate. Equal activity reigns on the stage, where the final rehearsals of "Aladdin Jr.," the new extravaganza, are being conducted all day long. J. Cheever Goodwin, the author of the libretto, is out from New York and will remain until after the first production, which takes place next Thursday evening. The rehearsals are now practically over and the piece could be brought out Monday evening were it not that Manager Henderson's extreme caution prompts him to take advantage of every minute before submitting his new creation to the public. From observations that are to be gained at the theater at present it is evident that "Aladdin Jr." will more than surpass any other spectacular production of the American Extravaganza company. The sale of seats for the opening begins Monday.

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There is every prospect of a lively time next week at the Chicago theaters, or, at least, those theaters which are situated in the down-town district. The event of distinction will be the launching of David Henderson's seventh fairy spectacle, "Aladdin Jr.," at the Chicago Opera-House next Thursday evening. To bring out a new extravaganza of the size, completeness, and beauty which characterize Mr. Henderson's productions is an occurrence of the first magnitude in local circles and one that will stir up much more than a ripple of attention and comment. At the Columbia Sydney Grundy's deeply interesting and sympathetic drama, "Sowing the Wind," will enter into the second week of what will doubtless be an extended run. There is no danger that the keen interest now being manifested in it will languish for some time to come. At Hooley's "Charley's Aunt" is still fresh in its course of prosperity, and at the Schiller Theater "The Black Hussar," the second production of the summer opera company, will enter upon its second week. Here, too, the large patronage is surprising. McVicker's alone of the down-town houses will be behind closed doors, but such a condition will vanish with the coming of the new McVicker Theater company about June 18. The outlying houses are nearly all closed for the summer. The Windsor, however, will continue to cater to North Side playgoers, presenting next week McKee Rankin's old melodrama, "The Danites." The new roof garden at the top of the Masonic Temple is now in the list of down-town amusements. The Casino will continue its all-day performances of vaudeville and the two houses controlled by Sam T. Jack will proceed with the output of burlesque and vaudeville combined.

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The program presented by Miss Maude Jennings at her pianoforte recital in Kimball Hall last evening was well arranged and sufficiently exacting, and included numbers by Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt, and Rubinstein. Miss Jennings displayed fluency of execution and charming delicacy, together with a good degree of strength and precision. The Liszt Valse Impromptu was particularly well done. The E flat Concerto by the same composer, in which she was assisted by her teacher, Mr. Liebling, was the final number presented. Miss Jennings was accordably assisted by Miss Metta Brown in selections by Neidlinger and Donizetti.

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A testimonial concert at which a small audience was in attendance was given Miss Rose Snyder in Central Music Hall last evening. Miss Snyder was heard in "Casta Diva" from "Norma" and "C'era Una Volta un Principe" from Gomes's "Guarany," and proved herself possessed of a natural voice of decided excellence, but used in a manner that entirely prevented any degree of satisfaction. Those assisting in the program, which was quite mediocre, were Aa Rosenbecker, Ernesto Baldanza, Miss Lichtenberg, Frank A. Preisch, the Sohmer Male Quartet, and Fitch Longenecker.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are now on the steamship Teutonic on their way to England. They will return to this country next September under the direction of Daniel Frohman, and will begin their fifth American tour Sept. 17 at Hooley's Theater. At the end of their Chicago stay they will go to Denver, San Francisco, and the other prominent cities of the West, returning to New York in December for a five weeks' engagement.

It is reported that Harry Woodruff has wearied of his legal studies and contemplates returning to the stage. He played last season at the Schiller Theater in "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and gained notoriety by the reports that he stood in a fair way of becoming the husband of Miss Helen Gould.

Photographs have been taken of all the members of the American Extravaganza company in costume. The groups, which are as pretty and attractive as any of their predecessors, are already on exhibition around town.

The Kilanyi living pictures are in their third series in New York, with still more to come. At

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

GEN. HEWSTON ARRAIGNED AT CLERKENWELL COURT.

Remanded for a Week on a Charge of Manslaughter and Released on Bail Furnished by Consul-General Collins and Consul Lathrop—He Is Confident of Acquittal—New French Ministry Announces Its Program—Government Bills to Be Pushed in the Commons.

LONDON, May 31.—In Clerkenwell Police Court this morning the American who gave his name as Gen. John Hewston, who is charged with causing the death of George Burton, an itinerant musician, yesterday by thrusting the point of his umbrella into the latter's left eye, was remanded on bail for a week.

Hewston, who is about 60, described himself as a chemist. By direction of the United States Consul he was defended by Solicitor Ricketts. Benjamin Bowing, an employé of the Vestry, testified that at 4:45 yesterday he saw three street musicians cross Acton street, Grays Inn road. Gen. Hewston was walking on the opposite side of the street. As the musicians passed the General the harp caught in the latter's arm. Hewston thereupon pushed the man who was carrying the harp, and the musician protested. Hewston replied: "You hit me on the arm," and, holding up his umbrella, "I will poke your eye with this." The man carrying the camp-stool responded: "Well, do it." The General, according to the witness, thrust his umbrella into the eye of the musician and walked away. The witness followed and stopped him.

Upon cross-examination of Bowing Mr. Ricketts asked him whether the man carrying the camp-stool had not threatened Hewston with it, remarking: "I will poke your eye with this." The witness said: "I did not hear him make such a remark. He held up the camp-stool in a threatening manner and the prisoner thrust the umbrella very quickly, his arm almost brushing my face."

David Fetber, one of the musicians who was in the company of Burton, testified that he was carrying a harp and Burton a tin whistle and a campstool. Gen. Hewston knocked against the harp, then turned and deliberately thrust his umbrella into Burton's face. The witness heard no previous conversation between Burton and the General. Burton certainly did not use any threatening words toward the General, nor did he threaten him with the camp-stool.

Sebastian George said at the time of the collision he was a little in advance of his companions. He heard murmurs and turning around saw the prisoner strike Burton in the eye. Hewston walked off, saying to a navie: "If you try to step me I will serve you the same." George asserted that Burton was carrying the camp-stool under his arm when he crossed the street.

Henry Atkinson, a surgeon attached to the Royal Free Hospital, said the point of the umbrella penetrated the brain. Directly the eye was removed Burton died.

Solicitor Ricketts, applying for the admission to bail of Gen. Hewston, said nobody regretted the death of Burton more than his client, who was a man of high character, having been for fourteen years at the head of the National Guard of California. Gen. P. A. Collins, United States Consul-General in London, and L. A. Lathrop, the Consul at Bristol, were both willing to go on the bond of the accused. The magistrate accepted the proffer and each went upon Gen. Hewston's bond for the amount of $1,000.

Gen. Hewston said before leaving the police court he had an important witness who would shew that he acted in self-defense. The General is confident he will be acquitted, as the autopsy, he says, clearly established the fact that the wound must have been inflicted accidentally. Gen. Hewston is the guest of Lorin A. Lathrop, United States Consul at Bristol, at the latter's temporary residence at Kings Cross. Mr. Lathrop said the General had been in London for two months for the purpose of carrying out an extensive financial operation, and was preparing to return home. According to Mr. Lathrop the evidence presented today was of a formal nature, as Gen. Hewston reserves his defense and can produce several witnesses who will fully confirm his own statement that he acted in self-defense. Mr. Lathrop said: "Gen. Hewston tells me that the deceased held up a camp-stool in his right hand before him, threatening to strike. The General lifted up his umbrella with the view of warding off the blow. Before he was aware of it the ferrule entered Burton's eye."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 31.—Gen. John Hewston is one of the best known of the old Californians. He came to San Francisco in 1848 and established an assaying business, in which he soon became prominent. In the vigilante days he was an active factor, being a noted athlete and a man of bravery. He established the San Francisco Metallurgical and Refining company, and had as his partners William Alvord, Thomas Brown Wakelo, the wealthy druggist, and people of similar note. He accumulated a fortune in mining operations and then lost the greater portion of it. Upon the loss of his fortune he retired to his ranch in Alameda County, and since then he has led the quiet life of a herdsman. Though over 70 years of age his vitality and muscular ability are almost unimpaired. He was one of the earliest to interest himself in club athletics in the early days, and he had a great local reputation for feats of strength and skill. He was one of the earliest members of the Bohemian club. A few months ago he made a trip into the Death Valley country to look into some mining property, and then went to London to engineer the negotiations for the sale of the mine.

W. H. Dimond, Major-General of the California National Guard, today sent a message to Secretary Gresham requesting official action by the State Department in behalf of Gen. Hewston. M. D. Grimwood, Vice Commander Veteran National Guard of California, sent a similar message to the Secretary. Gen. Hewston is indorsed by Gen. Dimond and Commander Grimwood as being a worthy American citizen.

MUST ABANDON MANY BILLS.

House of Commons Votes to Give Government Business Precedence.

LONDON, May 31.—In the House of Commons today Sir William Harcourt moved that the government business take precedence for the remainder of the session, as more time was imperative in order to hasten the budget. He was unable as yet to state the government's intentions in regard to what bills might be abandoned. Seton-Karr declared the course proposed was "pure robbery," and moved that it should not go into force for a month. Mr. Redmond said the Parnellites insisted that the House should proceed with the evicted tenants' bill and with the crimes act repeal bill. Harcourt's motion was adopted 234 to 217.

Reed's Views on Silver.

The *Fortnightly Review* publishes an interview with ex-Speaker Reed on silver, which will make a sensation on both sides of the ocean. The Republican leader sounds a key-note for future campaigns by declaring silver and the tariff most be regarded, "not as two issues, but as one," and that the depreciation of silver is vastly increasing the exporting business of silver nations, representing 700,000,000 people.

Fourteen Firms in Buenos Ayres Fail.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says the failure of eleven firms doing business on the bourse were announced today. One of the firms was that of ex-Minister of Finance Hansen. Three native firms also failed. The premium on gold shows a tendency to rise.

Chicago's Officers to Meet Wales.

By special request Mr. Bayard, United States Ambassador, will present the Chicago's officers to the Prince of Wales' levee tomorrow. The Chicago will leave the Thames about the middle of next week.

DUPUY ANNOUNCES HIS POLICY.

New French Government Does Not Propose to Add to the Pending Program.

PARIS, May 31.—The declaration of policy of the new Dupuy Ministry was read today in both Chambers. It says the Ministers have accepted office from a sense of duty as patriots and Republicans, adding:

We hope you will assist us in dealing with the troubles in the midst of which we have assumed office. We are determined resolutely to preserve public order and always to secure a strict observance of the laws of the republic. The government hopes you will actively assist in the democratic tasks which should distinguish the present Legislature. But it does not propose to add to the present ample program before the House. We shall give the closest attention to the questions of old age pensions, and the practical conclusions of the committees upon this subject will prove that the subject does not need to become revolutionary in order to improve the lot of the working classes.

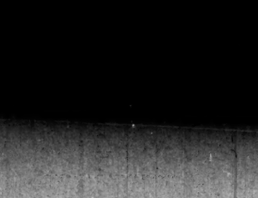
The chief object of legislation, however, will be the financial problem, as the fiscal reforms which are demanded urgently by the country cannot be postponed. In our opinion the fiscal are the leading social reforms. Republicans may differ respecting the methods but not respecting the end to be attained, and we count upon the hearty cooperation in this task of all those who have faith in the work of the French Revolution and in the destiny of popular government.

In regard to the foreign policy, we have it at heart to maintain the continuity of views and relations which, in spite of political rivalry, have enabled France to resume a place among the nations worthy of its name and history. Strong in your support and imbued like you with national sentiment, we shall always be the watchful guardians of the interests of France and the vigorous defenders of its rights. We shall also devote our efforts to assist husbandry, and especially the vine growers, whose grievances have elicited universal sympathy. The government has a great task before it, and we shall best satisfy the wishes of the country by resuming the normal course of deliberations.

BOURGET BECOMES AN "IMMORTAL."

He and Albert Sorel Elected to the French Academy.

PARIS, May 31.—M. Paul Bourget, the author of "Cosmopolis," etc., and M. Albert



M. PAUL BOURGET.

Sorel, the historian, have been elected members of the French Academy, to succeed Hippolyte Adolphe Taine and Maxime Du Camp.

[Paul Bourget has, during the last ten years, won for himself a place in the front rank of modern French writers. At first he thought only of writing verses, and, being preeminently a child of the century, his verses were full of pessimistic questions and intellectual weariness. It was in 1884, when M. Bourget was 32, that "L'Irreparable," his first novel, appeared. It was followed by several others, among them "Cruelle Enigme," "Un Crume d'Amour," "Andre Cornellis," "Le Disciple," "Un Scrupule," and "Cosmopolis." In all these works he shows himself, to quote his own words, "a maniac for psychology and a passionate lover of analysis." He has published also some interesting travel sketches. His forthcoming work will record his impressions of America.

M. Albert Sorel followed at first a diplomatic career and has written a large number of works relating to political and diplomatic history. He is 52 years of age.]

AMERICANS REGISTERED AT PARIS

Those Arriving There Yesterday Find the Weather Generally Fine.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, May 31.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The following Americans registered here today: Philip Kleberg and family, James Kraig, Ramon Guiteras, F. Larom, S. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Monlun, Mrs. W. Hutchinson, Henry Cæsar, New York; Joseph Vega, Brooklyn; Frank Hyde, Hartford; P. Carpenter, Pittsford; Mrs. and Miss Atcheson, Detroit; Mrs. Frederick Leonard, Philadelphia; Arthur Leland, Mrs. Dwight Prouty, Miss Prouty, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, H. Crawn and wife, Chicago; Benjamin Fichtenstein and wife, Miss Fichtenstein, San Francisco; George Warrick and wife, Toronto; John Parkes, Sheffield.

The weather was fine, with occasional showers. Temperature, 48.4° to 64.4°. Barometer registered 29.92 inches. Wind southwest.

Turpin Got a Big Price.

It is now rumored that Germany paid Turpin 4,000,000 francs for the new engine of warfare which Turpin is said to have invented. In the Chamber of Deputies today a vote of confidence on the Turpin matter was adopted—yeas 416, nays 102. A dispatch from Brussels asserts that Turpin denied in an interview that he had sold the exclusive rights of his invention to Germany. He said he had come to Brussels to form a company to develop his invention. All the powers are open to profit by his discovery.

PREFER AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

Brazilian Railroad Directors Give a Big Order to United States Firms.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Tex., May 31.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The correspondent at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that the directors of the Government Central railroad announce today that they have contracted with an American firm for the purchase of sixty freight locomotives to be used on their line. American locomotives are preferred in Brazil to those built in any other country. Many tenders of English locomotives were made to the railroad, but the government decided to patronize the United States makers.

Various projects are being mooted here for paying off the foreign debt. Some favor repudiating it altogether and others propose paying the interest in paper currency instead of gold. It is reported that a firm of Antwerp bankers has offered to lend Argentina £5,000,000, repayable in paper currency, on condition that the country does not violate the Romero contract. The statement of Minister of Finance Terry, to be made before Congress soon, is anxiously awaited.

The Province of Buenos Ayres is hopelessly bankrupt, its only valuable asset being the La Plata dock. Efforts are being made by the Province of Santa Fé to arrange for the payment of its foreign debt by making the national government responsible for it by means of a specious claim for debt owing to the province from the National Treasury.

More Disturbances at Sofia.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 31.—There were renewed disorders in the public square today. The military authorities have placed guards over the residences of all the political leaders. A strong feeling prevails in the provinces against the change in the ministry. The Prefect of Sofia has been threatened with violence. This Cabinet has been formed under M. Stoiloff: Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. Stoiloff; Foreign Affairs and Public Works, M. Nacovics; Finance, M. Gueschoff; Justice and Education, M. Radosavoff; War, M. Petroff; Commerce and Husbandry, M. Tontcheff.

Hungarian Ministry Is Out.

VIENNA, May 31.—The Hungarian ministry has resigned. Dr. Weckerle, Prime Minister, has requested that Hungary be allowed to nominate a sufficient number of Liberals to the House of Magnates to insure the passage by that body of the civil marriage bill. Emperor Francis Joseph refused to grant this request. Dr. Wekerle therefore handed him the resignation of the ministry and the Emperor accepted the resignation.

RUIN IN THE FLOOD.

HEAVY RAINS CAUSE IMMENSE DAMAGE IN COLORADO.

Large Area of Pueblo Under Water—Financial Loss Resulting from Broken Levees Is $100,000—Several Lives Lost and Railroad Traffic Seriously Interrupted—Dam Breaks and Sweeps Away a Washington Village—Lieut. Maney Tells His Story—Other Northwest News.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 31.—Pueblo was visited last night by the worst flood in its history. Several thousand people were rendered homeless and property was damaged to the amount of $100,000. Four breaks in the levee on the North Side and two on the South Side have flooded the region between Eighth street and the river on the west in a zigzag course, thence to Fourth and Main, Second and Santa Fé, and everything south of and including First street. On the South Side the flooded area extends from West Fourth street bridge through the Rio Grande yards to Union avenue. Practically everything west of Union avenue from the river to C street and all west of Victoria avenue, Stanton & Snyder's addition, is under water.

While the Arkansas was on its mad career a great torrent was coming down the mountain which reached almost the stage of the flood of last August. The east approach of the East Eighth street bridge was largely carried away and the water main under the Fourth street bridge was destroyed. At 8:10 the fire alarm whistle in long and repeated blasts warned the residents of low lands they had better get out, and they did so in a hurry, some managing to carry off a portion of their belongings.

The first break in the levee was at the North Side just westof the Main street bridge. The efforts of a score of men to repair the levee were fruitless and the gap grew wider. Then the water rushed in torrents and flooded the block from the river to Richmond avenue, between Union avenue and Main street.

Flood Sweeps Over the City.

Meanwhile the dirt approach to the West Fourth street viaduct on the north side of the river had been melting away, and by 9:30 small streams were running over the Santa Fé tracks and making their way east along Fourth street. By 11:30 the stream was running madly east on First street, carrying driftwood and débris in a dangerous manner and making it almost impossible to wade in the water. The water commenced pouring in on the district between Sixth street and the river west of Main street and in a short time was three feet deep and all the people in the locality were forced to leave their homes or go in second stories. People were taken in the water works and police on higher ground. On South Union avenue small buildings south of G street fell in. At the union station there was two feet of water in the waiting-rooms.

At 2 o'clock the water began slowly to recede and it is believed all danger is passed, but at the present rate it will be some time before the streets are passable. Hundreds of people are congregated in the City Hall. The Mayor has issued a call for help and a mass-meeting is to be held at the City Hall at 7 o'clock.

The flood was probably caused by the extensive rains in the Arkansas Valley above Pueblo which have been prevalent for the last forty-eight hours.

Houses Full of Water.

All houses on Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth streets were filled with water, varying from two feet to ten. The basements of the Opera-House Block, Merchant's Building, Central Block, McCarthy Block, Adee McMinn Block, Frank Pryor's, Gann's, Wilson Block, Chilcotte, Wells Block, and all the smaller buildings in that vicinity were filled with the muddy water. At the water works the flood put out the fires under the boilers at midnight and the street lights went out at 12:30, but came on again at 2. The basement of the City railway power house is full of water.

Three fatalities have definitely come to light. The body of an unknown man was found two miles west of the city. At 10 o'clock Joseph Coppa, a smelter laborer, with his wife and five children attempted to wade through four feet of water near the Union Pacific station. He became bewildered and stepped into a hole where there was ten feet of water and was drowned. Other losses of life are believed to have occurred and several prominent citizens are missing. Many narrow escapes and thrilling experiences have been had and one family of five was carried a hundred yards in its house. The weather is now clear and all danger is believed to be past.

SALIDA, Colo., May 31.—The storm in this vicinity exceeds anything in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The Rio Grande railroad is blocked by rock-slides, washouts, and damage to bridges.

CANON CITY, Colo., May 31.—The rainfall here exceeded four inches and was the heaviest ever known. Both the Rio Grande and Santa Fé tracks east of here are washed out in places and in others covered with rocks and sand.

LYONS, Colo., May 31.—There is a heavy flood here and half the town is under water. Several houses have been swept away, stock lost, bridges gone, and much property is in danger. The water works have been destroyed. The water is still rising and many houses are threatened. No lives are known to have been lost.

VILLAGE WIPED OUT BY FLOOD.

Dam Breaks and Conconully, Wash., Is Swept Away—Lives Lost in the Flood.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 31.—A telegram from Coulee City says the Village of Conconully was swept away yesterday by a flood. Everything went before the advancing wall of water. The disaster was caused by the breaking of a dam above the village. However, only one life is known to have been lost, that of Mrs. Almira Keith. The village was located in a cañon a hundred feet wide and through this narrow channel the flood poured. The property loss is estimated at $150,000.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 31.—The Frazer River is still rising and the indications are that the flood will be even more disastrous than the great flood of 1882. Though the whole valley is under water the tide is crawling up at the rate of an inch every three hours. At Westminster the river wharves are submerged. Many cabins along the water front have floated off on the tide and many poor families have lost all their belongings.

Points further up the river report that the danger increases. At Nicomen Island forty-four fine farms are under water. Though much live-stock has perished only eight human lives are known to have been lost. No further fatalities were reported yesterday. It is a week yesterday since the Canadian Pacific has had a train through to the coast.

Annacis Island, two miles above New Westminster, is submerged. Many fine farms formerly dotted the island. The ranchers were rescued by steamboats, but all their stock has gone down the river. All the river steamers have been commissioned by the government for service in securing the imperiled persons. In the vicinity of Ruby the greatest danger is apparent and several steamers have been dispatched to the district. The marks of the 1882 flood have already been passed at many points.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 31.—No trains have arrived from the East over the Union Pacific since last Saturday. The company has put on boats at Umatilla, but is experiencing great difficulty im making portages at the Dalles. The telegraphic communication along the Columbia is cut off to Umatilla, and the only means of reaching Eastern Oregon and Washington is by a circuitous route. Miles of the Union Pacific track along the Columbia River is washed out and it will probably be more than a week before another train reaches this city over that route. The Northern Pacific manages to keep passengers and mails moving by using transfer boats at Kalama. The Southern Pacific has experienced only slight delays. The northern pert of the city as far back as Ninth street is a vast lake and business in the wholesale district is suspended.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC IMPEDED.

Floods Cause Washouts and Carry Away Bridges in Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., May 31.—The rain continues. Platt River is higher than it has been for many years but no damage is reported. Railroads running West and South are all tied up by washouts. Between Pueblo and Eden the Rio Grande tracks are under water. A bridge on the Rio Grande, twenty-five miles west of Pueblo, has gone. Between Colorado Springs and Manitou 500 feet of the Rio Grande track has been washed away and a bridge on the Colorado Midland is gone. William Smith, a track repairer, was killed by a bowlder which was washed down upon him. No trains are running on the Gulf road or any of its branches. A washout at Burns Junction blocks both the Burlington and the Gulf roads. Bowlder Creek has overflowed its banks and the water is several feet deep in the depot. The South Park road is badly washed in Platte Cañon, and a party of 250 picnickers from Denver which went to Crystal Lake yesterday is still there.

MANITOU, Colo., May 31.—Pike's Peak railway has been damaged by floods and no trains are running. The Rio Grande and the Santa Fé railroads are blocked by washouts and landslides.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 31.—The Santa Fé advices from Colorado Springs say that three spans of the bridge across the Arkansas River at Nepesta went out at 9 o'clock this morning, that two more are going out, and that there are indications that the whole bridge will be destroyed. There is a big washout between Colorado Springs and Colorado City and there is danger that the shops and station at the latter city will be damaged greatly. It is still raining a torrent at all points on the Western Division and on the Colorado Midland and there are no signs of abatement.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 31.—Reports received at the general offices of the railroads are that the Great Northern is suffering somewhat from washouts in Montana. General Manager Case has gone to that State to look after matters.

LIEUT. MANEY ON THE STAND.

He Tells His Story of the Shooting of Capt. Hedberg.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 31.—[Special.]—In the Maney court-martial today at Fort Snelling Lieut. Maney took the stand in the morning and remained during most of the session. Earnestly and quietly he told how and why he had shot Capt. Hedberg, and explained fully the little quarrels which led up to the unfortunate fatality on the afternoon of Oct. 30. From the beginning to the end of his long examination he was calm and collected. According to his story Capt. Hedberg was the aggressor from the first, and the accused repeated every little conversation and altercation that had occurred between them. Testimony was also given by Sergt. Copeland and Private Eytal, now a prisoner in the military penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.

The trial is now rapidly nearing the end. There remains only one witness to examine, and he is Lieut. Maxwell, Second Lieutenant of the company of which Lieut. Maney is the First Lieutenant. Lieut. Maxwell will arrive in the city tomorrow from Omaha and will take the stand as soon as the stenographer finishes reading Lieut. Maney's testimony, which will be the first business of the court in the morning. Lieut. Maxwell's testimony has an important bearing on the case. He will testify that he knew of the feeling between the men, and on one occasion saw Capt. Hedberg exhibit a revolver and a knife and make the threat that he would "cut Maney's heart out." He will tell also that he gave Lieut. Maney warning that Capt. Hedberg was armed.

Following his testimony, Counselor Blair will make his argument, which in all probability will occupy two or three hours. Col. Barr, Judge Advocate, will follow and Mr. Blair has the privilege of closing. This may carry the proceedings over to Monday, when the record will be made up and dispatched to Washington. There it will be examined by the high authorities in the War Department, and in the course of three weeks Lieut. Maney's fate will be known. Nothing will be known here at the conclusion of the trial concerning the recommendation of the present court-martial.

OMAHA, Neb., May 31.—[Special.]—The trial of Lieut. Maxwell of Fort Omaha by court-martial is ended, so far as the open proceedings are concerned, and the case is now in the hands of the court for decision. Maxwell appeared in his own behalf today with a written statement of his case, which he read before the court and which was admitted as testimony. His story covered substantially the same ground as did the testimony of the witnesses for the defense. The court will take several days before the record can be written up. The President, Col. Biddle, will then add the decision of the court and the entire matter will be turned over to Gen. Brooke for approval. In case Maxwell is found guilty and the sentence is dismissed the papers will all be forwarded to the department at Washington.

BRECKINRIDGE DECLINES TO SPEAK.

Refuses the Invitation to Be the July 4 Orator at Fulton, Ill.

FULTON, Ill., May 31.—[Special Correspondence.]—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge has declined the invitation to deliver the oration here July 4. He says in his letter that urgent business at Washington and the great distance to Fulton prevent his accepting. The invitation to Col. Breckinridge was sent some time ago and he replied at first that he could not give a definite answer until later. The committee that planned to have him act as the orator of the day was subjected to considerable criticism on the ground that Col. Breckinridge was not a proper man to serve on such an occasion.

[The Rev. W. B. Norton, pastor of the Fulton Methodist Episcopal Church and a leader in the opposition to the Breckinridge invitation, explains the later developments in the situation in the following letter received in Chicago yesterday: "It is now officially announced that the once illustrious but now notorious W. C. P. Breckinridge is not coming to Fulton to deliver the Fourth of July oration. Inquiries have come to us from various States inquiring why the good people of Fulton have not held indignation meetings and published ringing protests against this proposed disgrace on our fair city. The reason for silence has been the intangible character of the evidence upon which to proceed. Many have doubted the reprt of a bona fide invitation having been given and others believed nothing would come of it in any event. Diligent inquiry has established the fact of the invitation having been given, but has failed to discover any one willing to confess having written it or having been accessory thereto. The general sentiment of the community has been so pronounced against this self-constituted committee that whatever may have been the original plans and expectations they have been wise enough to see that these could not have been carried out without meeting determined and formidable opposition. We want the world to know that Fulton hasn't relapsed into barbarism nor developed such an abnormal condition that would welcome the most conspicuous example of whitewashed libertinism this generation has seen."]

DOUBLE TRAGEDY STILL A MYSTERY.

One of the Victims Will Probably Die at Watseka, Ill.

WATSEKA, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The victims of the Zumwalt-Hellings tragedy still survive, but Zumwalt will probably die. Efforts have been made to induce Zumwalt to make some statement, but without avail, though he is entirely conscious. His communications are made by means of a pencil and pad, as he cannot speak, and he responds to all questions but those relating to the tragedy. His sisters, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Teltus, came down from Chicago last night. This morning one of those sisters in whom he has always confided asked him if he knew who shot Heilmgs. He wrote: "I don't know anything about it." An impression seems to be gaining ground that there may be other parties concerned, but so far the whole affair is enveloped in mystery. Heilings knew young Zumwalt well, and it seems strange he should not recognize him as his assailant when he asserts he saw the man who shot him. Every nook and corner has been searched for evidence to fasten the crime upon some one, but so far no positive clew has been found. The crime was committed in the early hours of yesterday morning, and there is undoubted evidence that young Zumwalt was in Chicago last Monday. That he should suddenly and so mysteriously appear in the neighborhood of his former home is the only ground for suspecting him of being the perpetrator of the deed. Some who knew young Zumwalt intimately assert that he has been mentally unbalanced for some time, from which they conclude he may have conceived the idea of killing Hellings for some imaginary grievance.

TRAMPING CADETS LEAVE RACINE

Boys of the Northwestern Military Academy Enjoying Their Outing.

RACINE, Wis., May 31.—[Special.]—The company of cadets of the Northwestern Military Academy at Highland Park, Ill., arrived here last night and camped on the college campus. The boys are all well and left early this morning for Milwaukee.

RAID ON THE PLAGUE.

HEALTH OFFICERS UNDER GUARD VISIT SMALLPOX PATIENTS.

Victims Are Hustled from Their Houses and Taken to the Pesthouse—A Hundred Policemen Assist the Doctors in the Work—Doors Are Smashed in and Invalids Carried to the Ambulance—One Man Held as Hostage Until He Tells Where His Son Is Hid.

The Health Department yesterday made a round-up of the smallpox patients whose friends had up to that time refused to have them sent to the pesthouse, and in some cases resisted the health officers with sticks, stones, and guns. The undertaking being a decidedly dangerous one the Police Department was called on for protection and Inspector Lewis detailed 100 men, in command of Capt. Barcal of the Maxwell Street Station, to accompany the physicians and ambulances on their hazardous errand.

This rebellion against the Health Department and against the health of the city is confined to the ignorant classes among the Bohemian people. The intelligent Bohemians, in the city government and on the police force, and the pastors of the Bohemian churches warmly support the health officers and condemn their ignorant and refractory countrymen. If the resistance of the immediate family of the sick was the only danger the Health Department would never have asked for the support of an army of policemen. But inasmuch as four health inspectors were pursued by a mob of 500 people on Troy street last Monday, shot at, knocked down, kicked, and almost killed, it was absolutely necessary to have a large force in order to get possession of the pest-breeding premises, remove the patients, and fumigate the houses, without being torn to pieces by a mob.

The police escort reported for duty at Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street at 9 a. m. to Dr. Henry J. Reynolds, the brother and assistant of Commissioner Reynolds, whose staff consisted of Secretary McCarthy, Dr. Potter, Dr. Brand, Dr. Hunt, Dr. Chloupek, Dr. Beegle, and a dozen or more stalwart assistants. The vehicles consisted of buggies, an ambulance, and a smallpox hack. The houses visited were located in two widely remote Bohemian settlements. One of these was near Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street, and the other near Kedzie avenue and Twenty-second street, three or four miles away. The first refractory patient visited was at No. 764 Allport street. The police closed the street each side of the house, the ambulance was backed up to the door, and the inspectors entered the house and ran up-stairs to the sick chamber. High words passed, but resistance was useless. Joseph Hurt, aged 34, in an advanced stage of the disease, was carefully rolled up in bedclothes and landed in the ambulance. There was no disturbance until the police were moving off, when a man shied a brick at them, and was immediately on his way to the station for it.

Takes Them to the Pesthouse.

From this place the procession went to No. 570 Center avenue, where without difficulty, it took possession of Bessie Base, a 4-year-old girl, and put her and her mother into the hack. Then proceeding to No. 576 Laflin street, Leo Javorski, aged 23, and John Vavariza, aged 17, were conveyed to the ambulance without much trouble. The ambulance and hack then started for the pesthouse and the police and health officers went to lunch.

At 3 p. m. they all rendezvoused at Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street again. This time their first visit was paid at No. 484 Twentieth street, where the smallpox patient was a babe. But the mother, having got wind of the new movement, quietly disappeared. The house was reached and everybody questioned, but that baby will no go to the pesthouse at present. Then, followed by thousands of people, the caravan proceeded to No. 692 Eighteenth street, where lively work was expected. The house was locked up and apparently deserted, but this ruse did not work. Pounding on the door produced no signs of life. Dr. Chloupek, who weighs 300 pounds, threw himself against the door with all his might twice and it did not yield. Then one of the party went for the sledgehammer, brought in the ambulance for this purpose. But before he returned Dr. Potter gave one wild leap at the door and knocked it open.

The physicians and attendants then rushed up the dark and lonely staircase and found the door to the room above locked also. Raps were not answered, and again the heavy-weights threw themselves at it until it flew open. Here they found the patient, and little Luciana Ryzonski, aged 1½, was borne in her mother's arms to the ambulance. Then the storming party made their way to a room on the lower floor, bombarded the door, broke it in, and little Edward Osterski was carried by his mother to keep Luciana company. This finished the first locality.

The force then broke up and took their departure, in any way they pleased, to the second locality, and rendezvoused at the corner of Twenty-second and Troy streets. The scene of Monday's riot lay two or three blocks south, on Troy street, and it is certain it would have been repeated but for the size of the police force accompanying the health officers. The riot occurred at the saloon of Joseph Bartos, No. 1072 Troy street, who was unwilling to have his 14-year-old son, Herman, sent to the pesthouse. The latest tidings from him was he would not only kill the officers if they paid him another visit, But would shoot his wife and son and then himself, rather than have the boy go to the pesthouse.

When all was ready the police, making a formidable column a block long, marched southward along the sidewalk and the wheeled vehicles along the center of the road to the saloon. In the meanwhile the street for a mile was filled with excited men, women, and children. Some of the men were saucy to the police, who simply gave them a shove, which seemed to satisfy them that resistance was useless. The saloon was closed and locked, but the side door was broken down and the physicians rushed in. They went from attic to cellar without finding a living human, and then rushed out again, holding their noses, and declaring the premises were "rotten with smallpox poison."

Bartos Is Captured.

The Rev. Peter Vanek, pastor of the John Huss Bohemian Church, aided the officers greatly, and informed them Bartos meant to have his boy at the pesthouse today. Subsequently it was learned Bartos was in hiding in the saloon of Frank Karas, No. 1082 Troy street. The physicians and police at once raided the place and brought him out in his shirtsleeves apparently drunk and trembling like a leaf. He refused, however, to tell where his boy was, and so he was jammed into the hack and sent off to the pesthouse to be disinfected and to be held as a hostage.

At the same time the siege of Troy was in progress visits were paid to several other places not far away, but without success. At No. 1117 Albany avenue Ladislov Cizk, aged 28, was forced to take a trip to the pesthouse. At No. 1207 Annie Kearney, who was Irish instead of Bohemian, who assisted the health officers in the Monday riot, and who had no objection to the pesthouse, was assisted to the ambulance. A visit was paid to No. 346 Twenty-sixth street, where a child was ill with smallpox, but the house was empty, and the neighbors said the mother had gone with the child to Douglas Park in a street car. At No. 586 Twenty-fifth street it was learned the woman who had been down with the smallpox there had walked over to the pesthouse and surrendered herself. This ended the campaign, and the work with the police will not be resumed today, though another raid may be necessary in the near future.

Strong protests against the erection of a pesthouse in the southwestern section were made at a meeting at Thirty-eighth street and Archer avenue. Addresses were made, resolutions adopted, and a committee of ten was appointed to wait on Mayor Hopkins and declare the sentiment of the meeting.

F. H. Fleming has offered the city a tenacre lot at Forty-seventh street and Archer avenue as a site for a pesthouse. He wants $25,000 for the ground. The offer is being considered.

Cases of smallpox were discovered at the following named places yesterday:

No. 1359 St. Louis avenue, Albert Kester, 15 years; No. 1207 State street, Washington Willow, 20 years; No. 894 West Nineteenth street, Martha Freda, 8 years; County Hospital, William Keefe, 30 years; No. 91 Law avenue, Frank Cunningham, 4 years; No. 662 Allport avenue, Frank Rapel, 18 years; No. 392 Butler street, George Leech, 6 years.

Silver Costs Less

to-day than it has for many years. The benefit of this fact to purchasers is apparent.

Sterling Silverware which has hitherto been so unwavering in its cost is correspondingly reduced in price—we are now offering it in great variety, at prices much cheaper than before.

It will give us pleasure to have you inspect our stock whether you are inclined to purchase or not.

SPAULDING & COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
Gold and Silver Smiths,
Corner State and Jackson Sts.

HIS WIFE ALONE HEARS HIS SERMONS.

Pastor Pharres, Deserted by His Flock, Still Holds Services at Princeton, Ill.

PRINCETON, Ill., May 31.—[Special Correspondence.]—With his wife constituting an audience the Rev. N. N. Pharres has been occup

TO CHEAT A CONVENT.

HIGHLAND PARK PARENTS PREFER A LOVER TO A NUNNERY.

In Order to Prevent Their Daughter Taking the Veil Mr. and Mrs. Finney Try to Woo Back Her Suitor—This Action Comes as a Surprise in a Romance They Had from the First Frowned Upon—Van B. Triplett Released on a Habeas Corpus Proceeding.

Highland Park has a romance. Unfortunately it promises to end unhappily, though there is yet time for fate to change the course of events and bring joy to two hearts. The heroine of this little drama in everyday life has determined to bury her disappointment in a convent and the hero avoids the home of his childhood. Meanwhile the hard-hearted parents, who were successful in separating the lovers, have repented of their harshness and are using their utmost endeavors to undo their work so their daughter may end her days in a happy home instead of a nunnery.

Miss Mabel Finney, a schoolteacher in the Logan Public School in this city, was brought up in Highland Park, where she still lives with her parents. Her father has been City Clerk of Highland Park for many years. She was given a good education, has been organist, choir director, and leading spirit in the only Catholic church in the village, and has also been a social favorite. Years ago, when she was a mere school girl, she formed the acquaintance of Edward J. Kenny, a youth of about her own age, who made his home with an uncle, W. R. Kenny, whose family, like the Finneys, was one of the leading ones of the place. A warm friendship sprang up between the two which grew stronger with advancing years.

By the time they had reached years of maturity the couple were devoted lovers. Then their troubles began. For some inexplicable reason the Finneys determined to put a stop to young Kenny's attentions to Mabel. Kenny was not of good family, of irreproachable character, and of equal station in life with the Finneys, but he was frowned upon and treated coldly by the family. He persisted in his attentions to Miss Finney and was finally forbidden to enter the house. He disregarded this injunction one evening and was forcibly ejected by Miss Finney's father.

As his sweetheart still remained true to him even this indignity did not discourage Kenny. Meanwhile Miss Finney had become a teacher in the city schools. Kenny had secured a good position with the wholesale hardware firm of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., and was making rapid progress toward business success. He made no further attempts to call on Miss Finney, but he did try again and again to see her at the depot morning and evening on her way to school and in other places, but after he had been ejected from the house he was always closely watched, and so it happened that whenever he attempted to speak to Miss Finney one or the other of her parents was on hand to repulse him. At last Kenny gave up in despair. He abandoned all further efforts to see or speak to Miss Finney, forbade his family and friends to mention her name, and accepted a position as traveling salesman for his firm, so that he sees no more of Highland Park except for a day or a night four times a year, when he runs up to call on his uncle's family.

Miss Finney was still as devoted to her former lover as ever. She tried to keep up hope for a long time, but at last, believing her parents' opposition could never be overcome, she resolved to enter a convent. She sought her priest, told him her troubles, and was accepted as a novitiate for the St. Dominican Order of Nuns, arranging to enter upon her convent life at the end of the present school year.

This act was as distasteful as it was unexpected to her parents. They tried to dissuade her, but it was of no use. As a last resort they determined, if possible, to bring about a reunion of the lovers. They sought out Kenny's family and, explaining the situation, besought their aid, but the result of their efforts will be remains to be seen.

Miss Finney was seen at the Logan School. She blushed when questioned about her romance, but firmly declined to discuss it at all.

VAN TRIPLETT RELEASED FROM JAIL

When He Was Arrested His Wife Heard of It and Died Next Day.

Van B. Triplett was released from the County Jail yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Goggin. He was confined there on a warrant charging him with larceny at Bowling Green, O. It is said he swindled a farmer named Appel out of $2,000 by means of a confidence game. A week ago he was arrested by Central Station officers at No. 344 West Madison street, where he was living with his wife. Mrs. Triplett was away at the time the arrest was made, but when she heard of it she was seized with a paralytic stroke and died next day. Triplett was released on bail to attend his wife's funeral, which took place Tuesday. Yesterday Sheriff Bryant of Woods County, O., reached the city and the prisoner was turned over to him by the officers. Attorney W. E. Forrest then applied for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Goggin. In the petition it is claimed Triplett is represented in the warrant upon which he was arrested as a fugitive from justice. When the petition was brought up before Judge Goggin the attorneys announced they were not ready to proceed. The matter was accordingly continued until June 12 at 10 o'clock. Van Triplett was released from custody until then in bonds of $4,000, which were signed by M. C. McDonald.

THIEVES STILL BUSY IN ENGLEWOOD.

Police Report Plenty of Thefts, but They Make No Arrests.

Thieves were again active in the Stock Yards and Englewood districts Wednesday night. Early in the evening they broke into George Henderson's tailor shop, No. 442½ Sixty-third street. The thieves must have used a wagon to carry away the stuff they stole, for Henderson says his losses were several rolls of heavy cloth. The residence of Maurice Moriarty, the Thirtieth Ward politician, was broken into and his clothes carried into the yard and a sum of money went with them. They also tried to enter Lorenzo Fogerstein's house on Garfield boulevard, but aroused a dog. The dog barked and Fogerstein shot at the thieves. W. S. Event's house at Sixty-fifth and Wright streets was visited, but the thieves were frightened away. Thieves forced open the saloon of Richard Stacey, No. 4027 Paulina street, and took $100 worth of stuff. In the meantime two footpads were operating about town. They had masks on and held up several people.

Shielded by an Alderman.

Ald. Coughlin's influence was the only thing which saved Martin Rhein from feeling the full effects of a justice court fine yesterday morning. Rhein was a battered-looking person when he appeared before Justice Bradwell. His condition was the result of a fight with Lieut. Sheppard of the Harrison Street Station. Wednesday night Christiana Bonfonder complained that Rhein, who keeps a saloon at No. 84 Sherman street, had beaten her with a beer glass. The Lieutenant went to the saloon to make an investigation. Rhein resented this and Lieut. Sheppard attempted to arrest him. In this he succeeded, after a hard struggle, in which the saloonkeeper rather got the worst of it. When the case was called yesterday morning Ald. Coughlin appeared to intercede for the prisoner and the case was continued for ten days.

Arranging the Polytechnic School.

The Trustees of the Allen C. Lewis estate were to have held a meeting at Trustee John A. Roche's office in the Metropolitan Building yesterday afternoon, but as Judge Kohlsaat was detained on the bench in the Probate Court the meeting was postponed until Saturday at 2 o'clock. Mr. Roche and John McLaren, the newly appointed Trustee, were present and talked over the proposed polytechnic school in a general way. Steps will be taken towards carrying out the wish of the testator next Saturday, but the trustees say it will be some time before they will have anything definite to announce.

Salvationist Is Missing.

William Reddick, a teamster, No. 702 Carroll avenue, deserted his wife and 10-year-old son April 11. Nothing has been heard of him since. Reddick was a member of the Salvation Army and attended services regularly, though he took no active part in them. Apparently he didn't like his religion with him, for he treated his wife harshly and sometimes would not speak to her for weeks. Mrs. Reddick has been ill three weeks. Her only means of support is her needle. She has a presentment that something has happened to him and as she holds an insurance policy on his life is anxious to get some tidings of him.

Tried to Pull a Screwdriver.

Park Policemen Harrington and Hartwick were in Justice Kersten's court yesterday morning to prosecute J. E. Mills, an electrician. They said Mills threatened to shoot them while they were attempting to keep back a crowd of which he was one at a game of ball in Lincoln Park Decoration day. The prisoner said the officers tried to ride over him when it was an impossibility for him to move because of the crowd back of him. He denied the threats to shoot and said he only tried to get a screwdriver out of his pocket to prod the policeman's horse, which was about to trample upon him. The case was continued to June 6.

Wetherell Explains the Case.

Controller Wetherell, in discussing the suit instituted by the Washingtonian Home against the city, says: "I have long been of the opinion that the payments heretofore made ($447,000) were illegal, and I asked the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, who gave a decided confirmation of my ideas, and, with the approval of the Mayor, I refused to pay the amount demanded. The opinion is founded on the theory that the Legislature has no right to dictate to the city how it shall expend its revenue; also that the city has no right to expend its revenue for any but municipal purposes. This opinion is now on file in the Controller's office."

Convicted of a Serious Assault.

Fileman L. Austin was tried before Judge Sears yesterday on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The defendant waived a jury and Judge Sears listened to the testimony all day. Austin was charged with shooting Charles W. Sivenk in the right leg Aug. 10, 1893. At the conclusion of the trial yesterday the court held the evidence showed Austin was guilty of the charge against him, as he had no right to shoot unless he felt that his own life was in danger, and there was no evidence to show that it was. The court reserved sentence.

South Side Dog Mortality Large.

A number of valuable dogs have been poisoned on the South Side recently, including two belonging to James P. Brown, No. 5523 Madison avenue. "The dogs were poisoned in front of my house," said Mr. Brown, "and at first I thought some one did it for spite; but now I believe the police are doing the poisoning. Yesterday a neighbor had a dog poisoned in his own backyard, which was surrounded by a high fence. I have heard of a number of other cases."

Objects to an Intelligence Office.

Mrs. Amelia Hink, who owns the property at No. 593 North Clark street, has filed a bill in the Circuit Court to restrain William Feller, a tenant, from conducting an intelligence office on the premises. Mrs. Hink avers that Feller was to conduct his business in a quiet manner and that he is not complying with the terms of the lease in this respect.

Marching Club Drilling.

The Cook County Republican Marching club, Capt. William Knock, met at Ulich's Hall last night and had a two hours' drill. It will have a business meeting next Thursday night at Republican headquarters, No. 148 Madison street, when a number of the friends of the club will present it with a beautiful club banner.

Andrew Nordgren Is Killed.

Andrew Nordgren, an assistant janitor at the Venetian Building and residing at No. 56 West Huron street, fell from a fourth-story window into the alley between the Columbus and Venetian Buildings yesterday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock and was instantly killed.

Items.

The Scottish Assembly will give a "floral reception" this evening at No. 255 State street.

The Northwestern Alumni Association of the Delta Kappa Epsilon held an informal dinner at the Grand Pacific last night.

Isaac Marks was fined $50 in Judge Haney's court yesterday for trafficing in stolen tickets of the Haymarket Theater.

The Newspaper club will give a reception to Harry M. Scovel, exchange editor of the *Times*, Sunday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

A concert under the patronage of the ladies of the Hotel Windermere was given Miss May Potter in the music-room of the Windermere last evening.

Peter P. Weyerleit, a constable attached to Justice Caldwell's court, was removed from office yesterday by Judge Scales because he has failed to place a proper bond on file.

The grand jury committee on the investigation of gambling reported to the jury yesterday and immediately went out on another tour of the tiger dens and bucketshops of the city.

The McKinley Republican League at its regular meeting at No. 436 South Jefferson street last night indorsed Daniel Goldstein of the Seventh Ward for County Commissioner.

A meeting of the King's Daughters was held in Willard Hall yesterday. It was addressed by Mrs. Ben Oliel and Miss Ben Oliel, wife and daughter of a Presbyterian native missionary at Jerusalem.

Invitations have been issued for the commencement exercises of the Northwestern University Law School, to take place Thursday evening, June 14, at the Auditorium. The class of '94 numbers fifty-six.

City Real Estate Agent Williams, who is investigating to find out how many peanut and fruit stands in the city should pay the city rental, said yesterday morning there are at least 300 of them and that they ought to pay the city from $1,500 to $2,000 monthly.

The closing reception of the first annual Chicago Building Trades and Material Exhibition will be held in the Institute of Building Arts, Nos. 63 to 69 Washington street, this evening under the auspices of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Day after day passes in the investigation of the books of William A. Simsrott without any discoveries that cast any light upon the darkness which surrounds the missing man. Accounts amounting to $700,000 have been found accurate and regular. The entire list of entries to be examined will foot up over the million mark.

HARBOR FOR YACHTS IN SOUTH POND.

Land-Locked Refuge for Pleasure Craft in Jackson Park Water.

Chicago yachts are at last provided with a good safe harbor in the southern part of the city. The south pond in Jackson Park has been thrown open to them and as many as can be accommodated will find a safe refuge at all times. For years past local yachtsmen have been obliged to anchor in the inner basin, subject to inconvenience and considerable danger in southeast or northeast gales, or in more recent years to find shelter in Lincoln Park lagoon, where accommodations are limited. At the April meeting of the South Park Board yacht-owners presented a petition asking that the south pond be opened as a yacht harbor. It was referred to Park Superintendent Foster, who reported favorably, and on his report the board consented to allow the pond to be so used. Any one desiring to anchor there can secure a permit by applying to Supt. Foster at South Park avenue and Fifty-fifth street. Mr. Foster has arranged to have ring buoys placed eighty feet apart in the pond and numbered. The yachtowner will anchor to the buoy with the number corresponding with the number on his permit. The south pond is completely landlocked. The pond will accommodate twenty yachts anchored eighty feet apart. When the Agricultural Building is removed it will give room for ten more. By mooring in this manner the yachts can be placed much closer together. There is talk of the revival of the Hyde Park Yacht club, which at one time had 200 boats on its list.

FACULTY RECALLS ITS INVITATION.

The Rev. Dr. Eaton Not Wanted to Deliver the Baccalaureate at Appleton, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 31.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Eaton of the Washington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, was invited to deliver the baccalaureate sermon commencement day at Lawrence University, Appleton, and he had consented to do so. At a ministers' meeting Monday Dr. Eaton read a paper favoring the federated educational plan of Prof. Ely of Madison, which would reduce Lawrence University to a mere preparatory school. This gave offense to the faculty, and Dr. Eaton received a telegram saying his services would not be needed commencement day, as the trustees did not propose to make it a funeral occasion.

The Coxey Scheme.

Milwaukee *News*: The starvation army plan of curing hard times seems to be to eat up the surplus food supply of the country while refraining from producing any more.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

TOO MUCH OCEAN FOG.

ANSON THINKS THAT IS WHAT MADE HIM LOSE THE GAME.

The Score Sheet Shows That Something Bedimmed the Eyesight of the Colts, for They Couldn't Find the Ball—Adonis Terry Pitches a Little—St. Louis Defeats New York—Baltimore and Washington Also Winners—Table of Standing of Clubs Up to Date.

Pittsburg kept the lead yesterday, increasing its margin by several points. Baltimore climbed ahead of Boston and Philadelphia, who did not play any games, Brooklyn tied New York for sixth, and Chicago fell back to eleventh position.

The standing of the clubs follows:

Clubs.	*Played.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Per ct.*
Pittsburg	31	22	9	.710
Cleveland	28	19	9	.679
Baltimore	26	17	9	.654
Boston	31	20	11	.645
Philadelphia	28	18	10	.643
New York	32	16	16	.500
Brooklyn	30	15	15	.500
St. Louis	33	15	18	.454
Cincinnati	28	11	17	.393
Louisville	29	10	19	.345
Chicago	30	10	20	.333
Washington	32	6	26	.188

National League games scheduled for today are: Chicago at Brooklyn, St. Louis at New York, Cleveland at Boston, Pittsburg at Washington, Louisville at Philadelphia, and Cincinnati at Baltimore.

COLTS LOSE TO THE BRIDEGROOMS.

Anson's Men Fail to Find the Ball Often Enough to Win.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—Anson's Colts were the opponents of the Bridegrooms at Brooklyn this afternoon. The Chicago aggregation was now next to last in the league race and Brooklyns' admirers expected that the team would have no trouble today in improving its percentage. Tomorrow night will be an exciting one for Brooklyn baseball cranks. De Wolf Hopper has invited the Brooklyn club to see "Panjandrum" at the Columbia Theater, and Capt. Anson has accepted the Brooklyn club's invitation to his men to attend.

Will Terry, the old Brooklyn pitcher, pitched for Chicago today. There seemed at first to be little prospect of a game. A ball as big as two balloons could not be seen ten rods in the thick sea fog, but after a short time it cleared up a bit and the Captains decided to try it. They don't have sea fogs in Chicago, and Papa Anson was inclined to think it was that that bothered the Colts.

Ryan swiped one and was safe. Dahlen sacrificed, and Ryan went to third. Daly was under Wilmot's fly. Corcoran nabbed Anson's bounder and put him out at first. No run.

Second inning the same. They made goose eggs in the next two innings, too, but in the fifth they scored three runs. Dailey missed Parrott's grounder and Con Dailey caught Terry's fly. Parrott took second on the out. Kettridge then took first on called balls. Parrott stole third, and scored on Ryan's long hit to left, Kittridge moving to third. Dahlen hit a beauty into right field, and Kittridge romped home. On Burns' wild throw Ryan scored. This ended the run getting.

The Brooklyns scored one run in the second and four in the third. In the second inning Shoch went to first on balls and to second on a passed ball. Burns sacrificed him to third. Foutz's long hit sent him home. Dave tried for two and was caught sliding. Dailey singled to center. Kennedy's two-base hits sent him to second, but Dailey went out, Terry to Anson, one run. Corcoran flied, but was put out at first. Treadway got four bad ones. A wild pitch sent him to second. Griffin sacrificed him to third, and he scored on Shoch's grounder. Shoch stole second. Burns got a base on balls. Parrott's fumble of Foutz's hit let Shoch score and put Burns on third. Both came home on two crazy throws by Kittridge and Wilmot. Dailey flied to Ryan and the side retired. Four runs. The score:

BROOKLYN.

	AB	*R*	*1B*	*PO*	*A*	*E*	*SB*	*SO*	*BB*	*BE*	*LB*
Daly, 2b	3	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	2
Corc'n, ss	3	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tr'dway, lf	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Griffin, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Shoch, 3b	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	2
Burns, rf	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2
Foutz, 1b	4	1	1	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Dailey, c	3	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kennedy, p	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	5	6	27	12	3	6	1	6	1	9

CHICAGO.

	AB	*R*	*1B*	*PO*	*A*	*E*	*SB*	*SO*	*BB*	*BE*	*LB*
Ryan, rf	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D'hl'n, 3b	4	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmot, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	0	1	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Daly, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irwin, ss	4	0	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
Pr'tt, 2b	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	1
Terry, p	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kitt'dge, c	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	0
Totals	33	3	4	24	15	4	2	2	2	2	5

Brooklyn	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	*—5
Base hits	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	*—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
Base hits	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hits—Shoch, Griffin, Kennedy (2), Burns, Irwin. Passed ball—Kittredge. Wild pitches—Terry, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Daly, 2. Umpire—Swartwood. Time of game—1:45.

St. Louis, 6; New York, 2.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The New Yorks played a lifeless game and were easily defeated by St. Louis. Attendance, 1,000. The score:

New York	*R*	*B*	*P*	*A*	*E*	*St. Louis.*	*R*	*B*	*P*	*A*	*E*
Murphy, ss	0	0	1	2	1	Dowd, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	Shugart, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Doyle, 1b	0	2	9	0	0	Shugart, cf	0	0	0	0	0
VanHitren, cf	0	0	5	0	0	Miller, 1b	0	0	12	1	0
Ward, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	Ward, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
Tiernan, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Quinn, 2b	1	1	1	4	0
Burke, lf	0	0	3	1	0	Ely, ss	1	0	1	2	0
Wilson, c	0	0	2	1	1	Peitz, c	0	0	7	2	0
Westervelt, p	0	0	2	2	2	Breit'n'n, p	1	0	3	4	0
Clark, p	0	0	0	2	0						
Totals	0	2	24	11	5	Totals	6	4	27	16	1

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	*—6

Earned runs—New York, 2; St. Louis, 0. First base by errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on balls—Off Westervelt, 7; off Clark, 2; off Breitenstein, 4. Struck out—By Westervelt, 1; by Clark, 1; by Breitenstein, 3. Home run—Davis. Three-base hits—Davis, Wilson. Two-base hits—Davis, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Breitenstein, 2. Stolen bases—Doyle, Wilson, Ward (2), Burke, Dowd, Frank, Shugart, Ely, Peitz. Double plays—Peitz-Miller. Wild pitches—Westervelt, 1; Clark, 1; Breitenstein, 1. Passed ball—Peitz, 1. Umpire—McQuaid. Time—2:05.

Pittsburg, 15; Washington, 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Heavy batting by Pittsburg in the eighth and ninth innings settled the game. Attendance, 800. The score:

Washington.	*R*	*B*	*P*	*A*	*E*	*Pittsburg.*	*R*	*B*	*P*	*A*	*E*
Ward, 2b	0	0	2	2	2	Stenzel, cf	3	3	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b	1	1	3	1	1	Donovan, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Abbey, lf	3	2	2	0	0	Beckley, 1b	2	2	12	0	0
McGuire, c	0	2	5	1	1	Glasscock, ss	1	1	2	7	0
Hasson'r, rf	0	1	4	0	0	Smith, lf	2	1	2	1	1
Tebeau, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Gunson, 3b	2	1	2	2	0
Cartwr'g, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	Sugden, c	2	3	7	0	0
Radford, ss	0	1	4	1	2	Bryhan, 2b	1	2	1	2	0
Esper, p	0	0	0	0	0	Killen, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	4	7	27	7	6	Totals	15	14	27	14	1

Washington	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—4
Pittsburg	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	9—15

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Pittsburg, 7. Two-base hits—McGuire, Sugden (3), Stenzel, Donovan, Beckley. Home runs—Abbey, Stenzel. Stolen bases—McGuire, Radford, Abbey, Sugden, Donovan, Smith. Double play—Bierbauer-Beckley. First base on balls—By Esper, 2; by Killen, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Lyons. Struck out—By Esper, 4; by Killen, 5. Wild pitch—Killen. Time—2:15. Umpire—Hurst.

Baltimore, 7; Cincinnati, 1.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 31.—Baltimore bunched her hits and Cincinnati her errors, so that Dwyer's really creditable pitching was of little avail. Attendance, 3,500. The score:

Baltimore.	*R*	*B*	*P*	*A*	*E*	*Cincinnati.*	*R*	*B*	*P*	*A*	*E*
McGraw, 3b	1	0	0	3	1	Rice, cf	0	0	0	1	0
Keeler, rf	2	4	1	0	0	McCartay, lb	0	1	15	0	2
Brodie, cf	1	1	6	0	0	Latham, 3b	1	2	2	3	0
Brouthers, 1b	0	2	5	1	0	Holliday, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Reilly, lf	0	1	3	0	0	McPhee, 2b	0	1	2	8	2
Reitz, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	Vaughn, c	0	0	3	2	0
Jennings, ss	0	1	1	3	0	Canavan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Robinson, c	0	1	6	0	1	Smith, ss	0	1	1	0	0
Mullane, p	1	1	0	1	1	Dwyer, p	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	7	11	27	12	2	Totals	1	7	27	18	5

Baltimore	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2. Two-base hits—Keeler, Reitz, Brouthers. Three-base hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—McGraw, Brouthers (2), Brodie (2), Canavan, Mullane. Struck out—Mullane, 1; Dwyer, 1. Wild pitch—Mullane. Umpire—Lynch. Time—1:45.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAME.

Milwaukee and Indianapolis Play One, the Former Winning.

A postponed game was played by Milwaukee and Indianapolis yesterday in the Western League, and the "Brewers" won. It transposes their positions. No regular games were scheduled. The standing is:

Clubs.	*Played.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Per cent.*
Sioux City	25	18	7	.720
Kansas City	27	18	9	.667
Minneapolis	26	17	9	.654
Toledo	27	16	11	.593
Grand Rapids	32	14	18	.438
Milwaukee	19	7	12	.368
Indianapolis	30	11	19	.367
Detroit	28	6	22	.214

No Western Association games were played. Their standing is:

Clubs.	*Played.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Per ct.*
St. Joseph	23	16	7	.696
Rock Island	22	14	8	.636
Omaha	22	13	9	.591
Lincoln	22	12	10	.545
Jacksonville	23	12	11	.522
Peoria	23	11	12	.478
Des Moines	24	8	16	.333
Quincy	23	5	18	.217

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—Milwaukee landed on Camp for eight runs in the fifth inning, earning six. This won the game. The score:

Indianapolis	1	0	0	3	1	[illegible]	0	0	0	—4
Milwaukee	0	0	2	0	8	0	1	0	0	—13

Hits—Indianapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 13. Errors—Indianapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 2. Batteries—Camp, Gayle, and Westlake; Stephens and Lohman.

DRUGGISTS' BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Four Teams in and Each Will Play Four Games With Every Other.

The Wholesale Druggists' Baseball League has been organized, with the following clubs: Fuller & Fuller company, Charles Trukx, Green & Co., Lord, Owen & Co., Morrisson, Plummer & Co.

The following officers were elected:

President—Thomas A. Cable.

Secretary—John Mandioni.

Representatives—C. H. Nare, T. Lyon, H. D. Bader, H. H. Harper.

Twelve games will be played. A series of four games will be played by each club with each of its opponents. Season begins Saturday, June 2. Games will be played at Lincoln and South Parks.

Following is the schedule:

At Lincoln Park—June 2, M. P. & Co. and L. O. & Co.; June 9, M. P. & Co. and F. & F. Co.; June 16, M. P. & Co. and C. T. G. & Co.; June 23, F. & F. Co. and C. T. G. & Co.; July 7, F. & F. Co. and M. P. & Co.; July 14, F. & F. Co. and L. O. & Co.; July 21, C. T. G. & Co. and F. and F. Co.; July 28, C. T. G. & Co. and L. O. & Co.; Aug. 4, C. T. G. & Co. and M. P. & Co.; Aug. 11, L. G. & Co. and M. P. & Co.; Aug. 18, L. O. & Co. and C. T. G. & Co.; Aug. 25, L. O. & Co. and F. & F. Co.

At South Park—June 2, C. T. G. & Co. and F. & F. Co.; June 9, C. T. G. & Co. and L. G. & Co.; June 16, L. G. & Co. and F. & F. Co.; June 23, L. O. & Co. and M. P. & Co.; July 7, C. T. G. & Co. and L. O. & Co.; July 14, M. P. & Co. and C. T. G. & Co.; July 21, M. P. & Co. and L. G. & Co.; July 28, F. & F. Co. and C. T. G. & Co.; Aug. 4, F. & F. Co. and L. G. & Co.; Aug. 11, C. T. G. & Co. and F. & F. Co.; Aug. 18, F. & F. Co. and M. P. & Co.; Aug. 25, C. T. G. & Co. and M. P. & Co.

YALE TEAM DEFEATS ANDOVER.

Contest Not a Settled One Till After the Close of the Eighth.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31.—[Special.]—Yale defeated Andover this afternoon by the score of 5 to 3. The features of the game were Drew's catching and John Greenway's first-base play. The score:

Yale.	*R*	*B*	*P*	*A*	*E*	*Andover.*	*R*	*B*	*P*	*A*	*E*
Keator, cf	0	1	3	0	1	Barnes, ss	0	2	1	1	0
Case, ss	1	0	0	2	0	Burgess, lf	1	0	3	0	0
Carter, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Hazen, 2b	1	0	3	5	0
Speer, lf	1	1	0	1	0	Gr'enway, p	0	1	0	2	0
Murphy, 2b	0	2	3	5	0	Drew, c	0	1	7	1	0
Gr'nway, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	Beement, 3b	0	0	2	1	1
Arb'thn't, 3b	1	1	3	2	0	Letton, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Greene, c	0	0	3	8	0	Simm'ns, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Trudeau, p	1	1	0	3	0	Paige, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	5	10	27	13	2	Totals	3	5	24	13	2

Andover	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—3
Yale	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	*—5

Earned runs—Yale, 1; Andover, 2. First bases on balls—Yale, 5; Andover, 5. Two-base hits—Barnes (2), Spear (1). Stolen bases—Yale, 5; Andover, 5. Sacrifice hit—Murphy. First base on balls—By Trudeau, 3; by Greene, 1. Passed ball—Drew. Struck out—By Greenway, 5; by Trudeau, 5. Umpire—Davis of Yale. Time of game—1:50.

Detroit, 8; Illinois University, 4.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The Detroit club of the Western League defeated Illinois in one of the best games played on the home grounds this season. The score:

Detroit	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	*—8
Illinois	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1—4

Southern League Games.

At Nashville, Tenn.—Atlanta, 15; Nashville, 9.

Atlanta, 12; Nashville, 4.

At Memphis, Tenn.—Memphis, 12; Macon, 0.

Memphis, 14; Macon, 2.

At New Orleans, La.—New Orleans, 4; Savannah, 2.

At Mobile, Ala.—Mobile, 8; Charleston, 6.

VALKYRIE REACHES GLASGOW.

British Cutter Arrives Little the Worse for Its Boisterous Voyage.

GLASGOW, May 31.—The British cutter Valkyrie, from New York May 3, arrived at the anchorage in Gourock Bay at 11 o'clock. The yacht experienced headwinds nearly all the way. All on board are well. The boat appears to be little the worse for her boisterous voyage. She made the passage across the Atlantic under storm sails and with her jigger-sail boom carried to little more than $4,000,000. The difference of $6,000,000 was made up by farmers in the United States. The pending tariff bill again opens these markets to the Canadian farmer, yet there is but one Populist in Congress who will not vote to throw away these farmers' markets and shout for the free coinage of silver, by which the owners of silver mines will be made millionaires by having 50 cents' worth of bullion stamped one dollar.

Getting on the McKinley Platform.

Pittsbur

HARRISON IN COURT.

EX-PRESIDENT AS COUNSEL IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Imposing Array of Talent in the Suit of Vandalia Against W. R. McKeen—Mr. Harrison to Continue His Argument Today—Judge Jenkins' Strike Order May Go Direct to Supreme Court—Damages Awarded Owner of Wallula—Decision Affecting Payment by Check.

Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, appeared as counsel in the United States Court of Appeals in Chicago yesterday in the suit of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway company against W. R. McKeen. He was not the only prominent lawyer in the case being tried before the three dignified judges in silken robes. William Henry Harrison Miller, ex-Attorney-General of the United States, was associated with Mr. Harrison, also John B. Elam and John M. Butler. United States Solicitor-General Lawrence Maxwell and Charles W. Fairbank appeared for the other side. The ex-President of the United States represented the McKeen interests, the appellee. Ex-Solicitor-General Aldrich and ex-State's-Attorney Hunt were also present.

The case is being tried before Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court and Judges Bunn and Seaman. It arose out of the operations of Henry S. Ives, the "Napoleon of finance." The railroad company seeks to compel McKeen to return $800,000, which he received from Ives for stock in the Vandalia railroad, of which McKeen was President. Ives was Vice-President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and made an effort to purchase the Vandalia, but failed, and all his financial schemes collapsed before the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton secured possession. The latter road claims that Ives had no authority to make the purchase and that the money which was paid in furtherance of the deal should be paid back. The case was tried in the United States Courts in Indiana and was won by the McKeen interests.

Crowd to See Mr. Harrison.

When it became known that ex-President Harrison was in court and was likely to take part in the argument the room soon filled with spectators. At the afternoon session there was not a vacant seat, and even standing room was at a premium. Mr. Fairbank made a long argument in support of the appeal. He contended that Ives had no authority from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton to purchase the Terre Haute and Indianapolis from McKeen. The funds which he paid over to McKeen were taken from the treasury of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, of which Ives was then Vice-President. The funds were held by him simply as trustee. Ives died, Mr. Fairbank said, was to buy the Vandalia and secure a through line to the Mississippi and after he had obtained possession of McKeen's road he would have paid McKeen out of the treasury of that road and would have returned the trust funds which he had used. The attorney argued that the purchase of McKeen's road by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton was illegal under the statutes of Ohio.

Attorney Butler followed Mr. Fairbank and argued for the McKeen side of the case. His argument was that McKeen did not know the funds he was receiving from Ives were trust funds or that it was the money of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton that was being used. He supposed that he was dealing simply with Ives and a syndicate back of him. The fact that the contract of purchase was signed by Ives as trustee was thought by McKeen to mean that Ives was trustee for the syndicate, which, along with Ives, was in control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

He Thanks the Court.

Mr. Harrison, for the Vandalia interest, spoke next, and when he arose Justice Harlan told him to continue his argument as long as he desired, and when he desired to stop the court would adjourn to resume this morning. "The court is very kind," said Mr. Harrison.

Before he entered upon his argument Judge Woods, who was disqualified from sitting in the case because he had tried it in the Indiana circuit, came in and took a seat to one side to listen to the man who appointed him to his present position. Among the listeners were ex-Solicitor-General Aldrich, who served during Gen. Harrison's administration, and sitting at the counsel table, ready to follow up and reply to the ex-President, was Mr. Maxwell.

Mr. Harrison began with a few words of apology to the court for not being so familiar with the case in its various stages as the other counsel. His first connection with it was in the winter of 1887-'8, when he resisted an attempt to secure an injunction to prevent the Vandalia from carrying out its contract of sale to Ives. Since then other matters, which he did not mention, had engaged his attention. He attacked the bill of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and said it had no standing in a court of equity. He ridiculed the position of Mr. Fairbank and his colleagues in asking the court to cancel a contract which they claimed their clients knew nothing about, had not signed, and did not authorize. The case was not one for a court of equity, because an adequate remedy could be had at law by suing to recover the money paid to McKeen. Mr. Harrison next took up the claim that the contract was forbidden by the law of Ohio.

Suggests Annuling of Charter.

"We have heard a good deal," said he, "about public policy and the Ohio statutes for the limitation of the powers of corporations. A corporation counsel in every case is inclined to say about the necessity of enforcing the laws to restrain corporations and keep them from exceeding the powers granted by their charters. Why this corporation might have bought the Auditorium and embarked in the theatrical business in it. If the gentleman (turning to Mr. Fairbank) wants these statutes enforced why does he not show the same courage by applying to the Ohio courts for the annulment of the charter of his company for making this illegal contract?" Mr. Harrison will conclude his argument today.

Ex-President Harrison and his law partner, ex-Attorney-General Miller, are stopping at the Grand Pacific. When court adjourned he and Mr. Miller went to the Union League club for luncheon. After the meal he descended to the reading-room and chatted with the members who were there until time to go to court. Mr. Harrison said to a reporter, "You must excuse me from submitting to an interview. I have no disposition to discuss political questions at this time. I am occupied with the details of court matters." The ex-President is apparently in the best of health, and since his last visit to Chicago has altered the cut of his beard, and the old familiar full beard has been trimmed to a point, somewhat resembling that worn by James G. Blaine.

JUDGE JENKINS' RULING IN APPEAL.

Justice Harlan and Associates Take Strike Order Under Advisement.

Whether the appeal from the decision of Judge Jenkins in refusing to dissolve the Northern Pacific anti-strike injunction will be heard before the United State Court of Appeals or taken at once to the United States Supreme Court will be decided this morning by Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court and Judges Woods and Bunn. The appeal was taken by P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the employés of the Northern Pacific railroad. It came up yesterday in the United States Court of Appeals sitting in the Manadnock Block. P. Miller of Milwaukee appeared as attorney for the receivers of the road, at whose petition the injunction was issued. Attorney T. W. Harper represented the appellants. When the court met Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court presided and Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Bunn were on the bench with him. When the Northern Pacific case was called Judge Jenkins retired. Attorney Miller said the appeal from Judge Jenkins at Milwaukee had only been taken April 25 and the record filed in the Court of Appeals May 11. Under the rules of the court the receivers had not had time to prepare their case, but they did not desire to ask the court to strike the case off the present calendar. "The receivers desire a speedy hearing," said the attorney, "and are ready now to have the case certified to a court of last resort. A decision has been rendered by Judge Caldwell of Kansas directly contrary to that of Judge Jenkins, and, while we have the greatest confidence in the judgment of this court, in view of the fact that we are ready for a hearing, we are willing to have the case now sent to the Supreme Court, which must decide it."

Judge Woods said the attorney was in error in supposing that the question of Judge Jenkins' injunction had been passed upon by the Court of Appeals in Kansas, as Judge Caldwell was sitting as a Judge of the Circuit Court when he rendered his decision. Mr. Harper then spoke for the employés and said the appellants were ready to argue the case, but in view of what the attorneys for the other side had said they were willing to have the case sent at once to the Supreme Court.

The three judges conferred together for a few minutes, and Judge Woods announced that the court would decide this morning whether to hear the case or certify it to the court of last resort.

MAY HAVE TO PAY TWICE.

Check Charged to Drawer's Account and He May Yet Be Liable.

The decision of the Appellate Court of the Northern District of Illinois affirming the findings of Judge Payne in the suit of the National Bank of Illinois against Marcus Zinner, which was handed down Monday, is an interpretation of the liability of the drawer of a check that in financial and legal circles is regarded as of much importance and interest. Under it the maker of a check, certified and charged to his account by a bank which becomes insolvent before the payee gets the money, must pay it again.

Zinner had an account with Herman Schaffner & Co. June 2, 1893, he drew a check for $832 to the order of the Merchants' National Bank to pay a note. The check was certified at Schaffner & Co.'s bank and charged to his account. It was duly accepted by the Merchants' National, which before sending it to the clearing-house the following day stamped in the customary manner—"Paid through Chicago Clearing-House." This was June 3. At 8:45 o'clock that morning Schaffner & Co. assigned. They cleared through the National Bank of Illinois, which in 1886 had delivered to other banks a guarantee of checks certified by any of the banks clearing through it. In accordance with the guarantee the National Bank of Illinois paid the check and then sued Zinner for the amount of it. Zinner set up in answer that the check had been charged to his account as paid and that the National Bank of Illinois had recourse against Schaffner & Co. The Appellate Court in affirming Judge Payne and deciding for the bank held that the Merchants' National Bank would have had the right to recover from Zinner and that the clearing-house stamp placed on the check by that bank was an indorsement and transfer of the paper to the National Bank of Illinois, which had the same right of recovery.

DAMAGES FOR THE WALLULA.

Verdict for Injury to Boat in a Collision with Wells Street Bridge.

The United States Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the decision of the District Court in the case of Thomas Wilson against the Vessel Owners' Towing company and the Fitz-Simons & Connell company for damages for the collision of the steamer Wallula April 9, 1888, with the south abutment of the Wells street bridge. The steamer was being towed down the river by two tugs and collided with the abutment where the protecting piles had been removed by Fitz-Simons & Connell under a contract with the North Side Street railway. The steamer and its cargo of wheat sustained severe damage, and in Judge Biddlgett's court the owners of the vessel and the insurers of the cargo were given a verdict of damages. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion written by Judge Jenkins, sustains the lower court, and holds that the contractors were negligent in removing the piles without providing some other protection to vessels, and the towing company was also to blame.

THE FAMOUS DARK DAY OF 1781.

It Was a Phenomenon Easily Explained from Natural Causes.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Most singularly misconceived and almost universally misunderstood was the character of that memorable dark day over New England, May 19, 1781. More has been said and written about that phenomenon than about all the comets, auroras, and meteoric showers that have presented themselves in five centuries. The hearts of stout men have qualled; the faces of women have blanched; childhood has shrunk in terror, as the "Millerite Scare" predicated thereon swept the country with one of those peculiar mental epidemics in the early '40s. There had been a few days of a vaporous-tainted air, when sun and moon had a reddish, coppery light and could not be seen when near the horizon. It was Friday at 10 o'clock a. m. that a most noticeable diminution of light began and in an hour the gloom was as intense as the dusk that just precedes the night. Fowls went to their roosts, domestic animals showed uneasiness, dogs whined, and candles were lighted to attend to household duties. A nearly full moon arose at 9 o'clock, but the blackness was so intense that not a particle of shading could be distinguished between earth and sky. At a little past midday the darkness commenced to disperse, the reddish disk of the moon could be located, and when Saturday evening came the sun set with his usual luster, and the stars twinkled as with unwonted brightness. It seems incredible, as one scans the data, gathered by Prof. Williams of Harvard College, that the true and simple causes that underlay this darkness were not deduced therefrom, but even the eminent astronomer Herschell consigned it to the domain of the unexplainable.

Clearly, undoubtedly, and demonstrably as the simplest thing in common arithmetic this notable darkness was due to smoke-laden air currents that temporarily, for the reason of a not uncommon condition in meteorology, that might be termed an atmospheric dam. The character of the darkness, the precipitations that accompanied it, the somewhat pungent odor, the discoloration of sky on days preceding, the aspect of sun and moon, the scum on the rivers, the dead calm of the afternoon and the forepart of the night, the indications of the barometer, the similar occurrences on smaller scales since—all these things attest unmistakably that this phenomenal darkness was owing only to a rather unusual combination of natural conditions.

True, the forest or prairie fires were not in the immediate vicinity of this large, dark district, and but for the inopportune becalming of the air when thus loaded with this vapor, allowing it to gorge, dam up, spread out, and thicken until the sustaining strata were close to the earth, no particular attention would have been given to a perfectly natural occurrence that tens of thousands of people thought was the dawn of doom, as prefigured in the Apocalyptic vision.

There has not been an end of the world scare within the century that has not used this wild-fire smoke as a basis from which to excite ill-equipped minds into an unseemly exhibition of slavish and demoralizing fear. That the eminent Herschell regarded it as he did is readily explained on the hypothesis that he dwelt where there were no factors to produce such an occurrence, and he was probably unacquainted with the physical interior of this great country. The reports that reached him were undoubtedly gravely distorted from being filtered through the then prevailing peculiar general mental conditions, which seem to have been wholly inadequate to rise to the higher grasp and conceptions of nature.

COMMENT ON CIGARET ORDINANCE.

Some Dealers Say It Will Be Hard to Enforce the Law.

Ald. McGillen's ordinance forbidding the sale of medicated cigarets does not appear to have disturbed the down-town tobacconists. A who have a large trade in those articles. A few say it will be resisted if enforced; others declare they will obey it. H. S. Curtis said: "I would like to pitch cigarets into the street. They are a libel on the sacred solace of tobacco. In this shop we keep a few to supply the trade, but we conceal them under the counter. I think the ordinance is all right, and shall certainly obey it."

J. J. Dolan said: "If the down-town dealers had their wish the majority would fling cigarets into the street. I shall obey any ordinance, but it will be difficult to enforce one stopping the sale of medicated cigarets. Who is to tell what cigarets are medicated? There is a law now against the sale of cigarets to miners. It is a dead letter. This ordinance will be another."

The manager of M. W. Diffley's store didn't think the ordinance would amount to anything. Said he: "I have made some inquiry in the trade and think the ordinance will not be accepted calmly. It is likely the retailers will get together and test the law."

A number of other dealers said if it became necessary to test the ordinance no doubt the cigaret trust would take care of the matter.

JAIL YAWNS FOR HIM.

GUARANTEE INVESTMENT M'DONALD'S SENTENCE IS AFFIRMED.

United States Court of Appeals Insists That the Finding of Judge Grosscup's Tribunal Was Sound—Fine of $1,000 and Eleven Months' Imprisonment for the Lottery Manipulator—Thirty Days to Apply for a Rehearing—Other News of the Courts—Calls for Today.

George M. McDonald, President of the Guarantee Investment company, must pay the fine of $1,000 and endure imprisonment for eleven months to which he was sentenced by Judge Grosscup. With Secretary F. W. Swearingen and Treasurer W. H. Stevenson he was prosecuted in the United States District Court on a charge of conducting a lottery, Swearingen and Stevenson were each fined $200 and paid, but McDonald took an appeal on the ground that Judge Grosscup in his charge to the jury had scored the officials of the company in such a severe manner as to prejudice the jurors against them. Yesterday the United States Court of Appeals handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the lower court that the Guarantee Investment company is a lottery and approving the sentence imposed on the officers by Judge Grosscup. As to the charge of the lower court, which was complained of, the decision says:

The court, it is true, used strong language, to the effect that the Guarantee Investment company was a cheat, doing things no better than highway robbery, that by its very constitution its success depended upon its insolvency and a wholesale repudiation of its promises, and used other expressions which, it is claimed, were both inaccurate and unfair, calculated to inflame the minds of the jurymen against the defendants. It is apparent, however, that these portions of the charge were, in part at least, responsive to the arguments and insistence of counsel for the defendants that the scheme and business of the company was honorable and fair. It may be a cheat, but we must ascertain by the legal canons and definitions whether it is a lottery, and upon the whole charge it is impossible to believe that the jury could have misapprehended the issue.

The decision quotes the circular of the company upon which the defendants were prosecuted and disposes of the claim of the appellants, that the business was not a lottery, in a few words. The company claimed its multiple bond scheme was not a lottery because all the bonds became due in time. On this point the Court of Appeals said:

It is idle to say that a sum or an obligation for a sum due and payable at an early day is of no more value than an obligation for an equal amount, without interest, payable at a remote or indefinite time, and it is claimed next that the court erred in admitting evidence of the methods of business of the company for the purpose of showing its scheme to be a lottery. That it did not contain one element of averment of the company's method of business, it is insisted that the charge that the defendants sent through the mails circulars concerning a lottery means like circulars on their face and showed or purported to concern a lottery, and that other evidence of the fact was therefore incompetent. This position is plainly untenable. Any proper evidence on the point, whether found on the face of the papers or elsewhere, was admissible on behalf of the government; just as it was competent for the defendants, and would have been even more material, if they imported to concern a lottery, to show that, in fact, the scheme was not of that character.

It is assigned as error that the verdict is against the law, and to make this out it is insisted that the business of the investment company as set forth in the pamphlet in the indictment is not a lottery within the meaning of the law. The essential question, as we have seen, is what was the nature of the business as shown by the whole evidence and not merely as set forth in the pamphlet, and under proper instructions. That was a question of fact concerning which this court, following the well settled practice of the Supreme Court, will not review the evidence where sufficient as it was in this case, to go to the jury in support of the verdict.

The court was asked to instruct the jury that if the only element of uncertainty was as to the date of the maturity of the bonds it was not sufficient to characterize the business of the defendants as a lottery. This and similar requests were properly refused because they presented an immaterial question and ignored the element of chance incident to the numbering of the bonds before they were issued. Only in that phase of the scheme did the court by its charge suggest or leave it to the jury to find the presence of chance, and of its existence there the proof is so clear that all collateral questions sought to be raised either upon the instructions given or refused, or upon the evidence, may be regarded as immaterial. Indeed, if it were ever permissible in a criminal case for the court to direct a verdict of conviction it might have been done in this instance. The evidence is without conflict.

Under the rules of the Court of Appeals McDonald has thirty days to apply for a rehearing. If the rehearing is denied the mandate of the court will issue directing that the sentence of the District Court be carried out. In the meantime McDonald will remain at liberty under the bail bond furnished immediately after his sentence.

Court Notes.

Mrs. Eva Munsell is suing the City of Chicago and the Chicago Sectional Electric Underground company in Judge Adams' court for $10,000 for alleged personal injuries by a manhole explosion at Randolph and La Salle streets May 8, 1890.

An injunction restraining the Grand Crossing and Windsor Park railway company and William V. Jacobs from laying street railway tracks on Seventy-fifth street between Stony Island avenue and Railroad avenue was granted yesterday by Judge Ewing on the petition of Frank H Clark and Belton Bailey, who assert among other things that their franchise expired Jan. 14 last and that the company has been laying track without authority of law.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE GOGGIN—12,216—Joseph Schramm vs. Abraham Abrahams; on dfft., $891.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—9,129—W. C. Clark vs. Mrs. E. A. Marsh and R. T. Marsh; on finding, $80.

JUDGE ADAMS—7,207—The Chicago Edison Co. vs. Kember & Keon; on ver., $331.—1,860—Colby Wringer Co. vs. Testem Trading Co.; on ver., $180 and sci. fa. vs. Sarah Hinsman, security; appld. —26,602—Julia McQueen vs. Joseph McLogan and Charles Van Cleef; on dfft., $282 vs. John McLogan and sci. fa. vs. Charles Van Cleef.

JUDGE BURKE—5,587—Catharine Logwood vs. City of Chicago; on finding, $3,500.

JUDGE DUNNE—25,307—Theresia Oldfield vs. Francis Murphy and James Murphy; on dfft., $2323 vs. Francis Murphy and sci. fa. vs. James Murphy.

JUDGE WINDES—16,684—Peter E. Johnson vs. Charles Lange, M. B. McDonough, and H. Robert Biddoe; on ver., $1,000.—17,826—Hoe on Wade vs. John C. Amendt and George K. Dean; on ver., $1,062.—18,866 The Duck Brand Co. vs. J. Anhalt & Co.; on ver., $425 vs. J. Anhalt only and sci. fa. to issue vs. J. E. Busch.

JUDGE BAKER—No. 13,462, O. D. Fanbion for use of and Jesse N. Cummings and Chas. R. Cummings vs. Western Electric Co.; on finding, $100 and sat.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

JUDGE TULEY—No. 5,212, Minzesheimer vs. Leindecker et al.; dec. vs. ——.

JUDGE SMITH—No. 10,048, divorce, Lillie Wunsch from Wm. Wunsch.

JUDGE GIBBONS—No. 8,314, divorce, Marion L. Duke from James Duke.

JUDGE HORTON—No. 7,421, Eichberg vs. Arnold; dec.—No. 2,617, State Trust Co. vs. Greenlee; dec.—No. 7,440, Perry vs. Engstrom; dec. foreclosure.

JUDGE EWING—4,219—Heischkel vs. Raber; dec. sale.—3,133—Stave vs. Horton; dec. sale.—3,217—Same vs. Maier; dec. sale.

JUDGE STEIN—3,218—Stave vs. Maier; dec. sale.—4,242—Henke vs. Tegtmeyer; dec.—2,378 Elizabeth Oswald vs. Edward M. Oswald et al; dec. distribution.—3,300—The Union Savings Loan and B. Ass. vs. Burns; dec. sale.—4,026—Divorce, Maggie Madison from Henry Madison.

JUDGE TUTHILL—9,492—Rand vs. Doolin; dec. sale.—123,290—Mechanics' and Traders' Savings L. and B. Ass. vs. Combs et al; dec. sale.—113,437—Same vs. Olson et al; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TULEY—Sturges vs. Farwell on hearing.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No. 5,529 on hearing. Judge McConnell will hear all motions of course noticed for Judge Tuley until further notice.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No. 415 on hearing.

JUDGE HORTON—No. 363.

JUDGE EWING—No. 3 on hearing. 2 p. m., default divorce calendar.

JUDGE STEIN—Motions of course and 7,988.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 4,996, 7,418, 5,786, 4,149, 5,638, 747, 6,985, 1,753, 1,683, 6,297, 6,252, 1,384, 1,958, 1,422, 1,423, 1,424, 2,251, 6,684, 6,508.

JUDGE FREEMAN—No. 156,388 on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 125,347 on trial.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 7,985, 2,746, 3,750, 1,800, 2,937, 2,749, 2,751, 2,752, 2,759, 2,819, 2,813, 2,815, 2,816, 2,867, 2,868, 2,638, 2,390, 2,991, 6,672, 1,736, and 1,791.—No. 6,639 on trial.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Nos. 3,197, 3,078, 1,903, 1,988, 2,199, 2,200, 2,205, 2,192, 2,252, 2,254, 2,255, 2,256, 2,257, 1,456, 11,165, 10,609, 2,081, 12,314, 2,022. Union National Bank vs. Storey.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Nos. 1,984, 1,950, 1,256, 1,998, 2,004, 2,008, 2,057, 1,219, 2,126, 2,178, 2,180, 2,181, 2,417, and 1,969 on trial.

JUDGE BLAKELY—Nos. 2,060, 2,068, 2,065, 2,122, 2,125, 2,136, 1,590, 2,266, 1,822, 1,770, 1,938, 1,940, 134,139, 1,607.

JUDGE BARKER—Nos. 7,047, 892, 6,627, 7,272, 10,108, 10,199, 10,235, 10,398, 10,416, 10,417, 10,425, 10,449, 10,593, 10,643, 10,701, 10,716.

JUDGE BURKE—Trial call—Nos. 5,497, 4,566, 6,263, 4,936, 5,370, 2,783, 6,449, 6,459, 6,490, 6,498.

JUDGE DUNNE—Nos. 857, 5,063, 5,605, 3,425, 4,478, 4,538, 1,013, 4,707.

JUDGE WINDES—9 a. m., General call—Term Nos. 15,000 to 17,000. No trial call. Nos. 1, 356 on trial.

JUDGE SCALES (County Court)—10 a. m.—11,014. City Special.—Nos. 17,843, 13,590, 17,412, 17,415, 17,419, 17,422.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT (Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE SEARS—Criminal Court Branch No. 1—Nos. 2,428, 2,429, 3,316, 160, 161.

JUDGE PAYNE—Branch No. 3—Nos. 85, 2,737, 2,369, 2,807, 2,490, 2,097, 2,076, 3,073, 3,110.

JUDGE GIBBONS—Branch No. 4—1,807.

JUDGE HANECY—Branch No. 5—Nos. 513, 308, 1,576, 2,645, 2,948.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—United States Court—No. 17 on trial.

Illinois Third District Appellate Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The following proceedings were had in the Appellate Court, Third District, today: Strohm vs. The People; motion by plaintiff in error to dismiss writ of error allowed; leave to withdraw record denied; motion by defendants in error to dismiss writ of error and affirm judgment denied. Murder et al. vs. Wiemer; motion by appellee to advance cause on docket denied. Galford et al. vs. Gillett; suggestion of diminution of record by appellee and motion for leave to file additional record. Brown, assignee, etc., vs. John Church Company; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal denied; time extended to appellee to June 5 to file briefs. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad vs. Davis; leave to appellee to file briefs instanter. Turner, etc., vs. Wilson, administrator; leave to appellee to file briefs instanter. Norton & Foley vs. City of Lincoln; suggestion of diminution of record and motion by appellee for leave to file additional record. Wolf, etc., vs. Leymayer; continued as per stipulation on file. Galford et al. vs. Gillett; suggestion of diminution of record by appellant and motion for leave to file additional record. Taken on call—Nos. 38 to 74, inclusive, except cases where motions are pending. Adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Foreign Corporations in New Jersey.

An act of the Legislature of New Jersey, approved May 15, 1893, relative to corporations of other States doing business in that State, provides that on and after July 1, 1894, no such corporation, other than banking, insurance, and railroad companies, shall transact business in New Jersey until it shall have filed in the Department of State (1) an attested copy of its charter or certificate of organization, and (2) a statement of its capital stock authorized, amount issued, character of its business, and designating a citizen or corporation in the State upon whom legal service may be made; in certain cases service may be made upon the Secretary of State. Upon filing these papers the Secretary of State shall issue a certificate, authorizing the corporation to transact business in New Jersey. The fees are $5 for filing each paper, and $5 for certificates of authority; total, $15; for service of process upon Secretary of State, $2. In addition to the foregoing a retaliatory feature was enacted, which provides that "whenever the laws of any other State or nation, any other taxes, fees, penalties, licenses, fines, or other obligations or requirements are imposed upon such corporations of this State doing business in such other State or nation, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force, the same taxes, fees, penalties, licenses, fines, obligations, or requirements of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all such corporations of such other State or nation doing business within this State or upon their agents there." There is a proviso that previously established requirement shall be affected by this act. Copies of the act, together with blank forms for compliance, may be obtained by addressing the Secretary of State at Trenton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED THURSday, May 31, 1894:

112th-place, 301 w of State-st, s f. 25x126. May 28 (S. Hoffman et al. to McLachlan)..... $ 1,050

Erie-av, 208 s of 98th-st, e f, 25x150, May 29. (J. Golob to M. Golob)..... 1,400

Hamilton-av, s e cor 87th-st, w f, 80x138, and 87th-st, s e cor Sangamon-st, w f, 50x138, and 88th-st, n e cor South Park-av, e f, 50x125. Oct. 8, 1890 (S. E. Gross to J. Briner).

Elizabeth-st, 114 n of 58th, e f, 50x136. May 23 (W. F. Conyers to W. P. Conyers)..... 17 f, 50x136.

Buffalo-av, 275 s of 85th-st, e f, 50x124. Nov. 29, 1893 (E. M. Palmer to C. Michel)..... 1,300

Houston-av, 221 n of 81st-st, w f, 25x124, May 28 (D. Thompson to H. S. Trumbull)..... 1,000

Indiana-av, 255 n of 87th-st, e f, 25x125. Dec. 21, 1893 (M. W. Crafts to E. R. Chamberlin)..... 4,500

67th-st, 73 e of Green, e f, 24x120. Nov. 4, 1893 (J. Han to T. C. Leatherman)..... 8,000

Peoria-st, 220 s of 56th, w f, 34x125, May 2 (J. M. Mahnke to C. G. Walsh)..... 3,000

Halsted-st, 125 n of 60th, e f, 25x116, May 2 (C. Bruer to G. Anderson)..... 1,700

60th-pl, 125 w of Honaman-av, n f, 50x134, May 23 (N. L. Richmond to G. Conard)..... 2,500

53d-st, 188 w of Princeton-av, s f, 24x125, May 1 (C. M. Johnson to N. Merk)..... 1,100

Shieldsav, 283 n of 55th-st, w f, 31½x133, May 1 (S. Merki to C. B. Johnson)..... 2,800

55th-st, 150 w of Wright-av, s f, 24x125, May 29 (W. S. Toomey to J. Briner)..... 1,300

48th-pl, 50 e of Wood-st, s f, 25x105, May 28 (W. Chelewinski to J. Zwolinski)..... 3,400

St. Lawrence-av, 360 n of 46th-st, e f, 25x130, May 23 (C. C. Woodhull to E. Bishop)..... 2,150

Jan Huse-av, n e cor 87th-st, s f, 52x125, May 15 (T. C. Gamron to M. M. Goodman)..... 3,100

Lawrence-av, 150 e of Ogden-av, s f, 25x125, with other property, May 10 (A. G. Goodman to T. C. Gamron)..... 1,500

12th-st, 48 e of Lincoln, e f, 25x125, May 23 (D. Zeeller to J. Silian)..... 4,000

Lexington-st, 325 e of Washtenaw-av, s f, 24x125, April 10 (L. M. Cook to H. R. Aldrich)..... 3,225

Harvard-st, 228 w of Western-av, s f, 25x132, May 1 (J. Sheriff to W. Sheriff)..... 3,000

Lexington-st, 300 w of Albany-av, n f, 25x125. Oct. 22, 1892 (B. H. Etselson to J. P. Etselson)..... 2,000

Colorado-av, 90 w of Genesee, n f, 25x125, May 29 (S. H. Brett to J. Conley)..... 1,100

Jackson-st, n w cor 97th, s f, 50x165, April 19 (D. Galbraith to W. Hart)..... 2,000

Monroe-st, n e cor 48th, e f, 50x125, May 2 (M. Kennedy to E. D. Norton)..... 2,200

Premises No. 190 Michigan-st, n f, 210x100, May 26 (A. Smith to H. Perry)..... 3,500

Lake-st, 132 e of Robey, s f, 24x125, May 29 (G. W. Price to C. E. Price)..... 10,000

Annandale-av, 319 s of Robey-st, e f, 24x100, May 26 (C. E. Johnson to S. Anderson)..... 7,000

Walnut-st, 81 w of Albany-av, n f, 27x150, May 28 (S. G. Hayes to G. W. Bancroft)..... 2,500

Ailey lot bet Artesian and Western-avs, 100 n of Fulton-st, 24.25x125, May 29 (J. O'Connor to Lake-st, E. B. Co.)..... 8,000

Fulton-st, bet Homan and Kedzie-avs, e f, 20x150, May 28 (F. H. Smith to S. C. Cook)..... 1,300

Kedzie-av, n w cor Kinz-st, s f, 50x125, March 31 (J. A. Mack to H. M. Kissebury)..... 7,000

Clarinda-st, 121 e of Ashland-av, s f, 25x125, May 23 (H. Schmidt to J. Gram)..... 3,000

Davis-av, 175 s of Hirsch-st, w f, 26x126, April 26 (M. A. Bergen to G. H. Hinsch)..... 1,700

Lincoln-av, bet Belden and Webster, n s f, 25 x125, May 29 (C. A. Neemann to J. Young)..... 5,000

Monadnock-st, 48 n of Eugenie, e f, 24x124, May 18 (L. Henrich to P. C. Pan ?)..... 1,500

Halsted-st, 197 n of Northwestern-av, w f, 24x135, May 23 (M. Sherman to P. Charles)..... 5,000

Seminary-av, 203 n of Belden, w f, 24x124, April 18 (J. S. Porter to C. Schmitt)..... 2,300

Nelson-st, 72 s of C. E. R. R., s f, 24x125, May 24 (E. Haerther to F. Lackner)..... 3,000

Wellington-av, 266 e of Lincoln, n f, 24x125, May 23 (L. M. Zappen to M. Koster)..... 3,000

Lufrei-av, 25 n of Greenwood, e f, 25x125, May 26 (M. in C. to Superior Building Ass'n.)..... 3,025

Leavitt-st, 100 n of Concordia, w f, 25x124, May 14 (W. Rubens to Chicago City Mission-ary Society)..... 1,300

Premises 273 and 275 Bowen-av, May 25 (M. A. Lanahan to J. Boyle)..... 3,750

Ogden-av, s e cor Richmond, s f, 25x125, May 722 (S. Hoffman et al. to W. H. Wood)..... 1,275

Wood-st, 5½ s of 46th, w f, 48½x125, March 16, 1892 (J. F. Schlesinger to K. Nowak)..... 1,000

Crawford-av, 200 n of Lake, e f, 50x125, Oct. 27, 1891 (J. W. Sheridan to A. Bloomenthal)..... 1,500

Commercial-st, 250 n of Nelle-av, w f, 25x 108, April 23 (J. Rood Jr. to J. E. Stephan)..... 3,200

Claremont-av, 150 s of Isabella, w f, 50x116, May 1 (P. J. Sexton to K. M. Adison)..... 1,000

Sangamon-st, bet 64th and 63th, w f, 30x125, May 28 (G. Anderson to C. Bauer)..... 6500

63d-st, n w cor Ada, s f, 50x119, April 2 (M. Lonsdale to C. S. Adams)..... 3,750

Reynolds-av, 50 s of 89th-st, w f, 75x116, May 26 (W. H. Burjan to J. Broth)..... 1,200

Ogden-av, 125 w (Hamlin, e f, 25x131, May 26 (J. Nowak to J. Nowak Jr.)..... 1,600

Linden-av, 240 e of Irving, s w, 25x125, May 11 (J. Mackay to F. W. Banes)..... 1,800

Taylor-st, 365 e of Halsted, s f, 25x100, May 26 (C. Butler to S. Pusateri)..... 4,450

South Park-ct, 114 n of 61st-st-ct, n f, 50x130, May 29 (W. Bunton to L. Bunton)..... 5,000

La Salle-av, 95 n of Schiller-st, w f, 30½x113, April 16 (E. R. Dickinson to M. J. Norfolk)..... 9,000

Homan-av, s w cor Ohio-st, s f, 48x120, May 26 (S. S. O'Brien et al. to M. McCarthy)..... 2,500

Monroe-st, bet Keizie and Albany-avs, s f, 22x197, May 26 (M. Kehoe to M. C. Arnold)..... 4,600

Greenwood-av, 222 n of 46th-st, w f, 50x2 200, April 8 (C. E. Follansbee to E. B. May)..... 16,000

Emerald-av, 164 s of 79th-st, e f, 48x114, July 18, 1893 (A. Johnson to A. Cooper)..... 18,000

Same property, May 23 (A. Cooper to W. H. Vaughan)..... 18,000

Grace-av, 200 s of 64th-st, e f, 50x190, May 7 (R. A. Sullivan to City of Chicago)..... 8,500

Madison-av, 170 s of 51st-st, s f, 50x183, April 27 (R. A. Emmons to E. D. Fraser)..... 18,000

Paulina-st, 274 n of 68th, w f, 48½x124, March 9 (G. Sepesti to L. C. Rall)..... 9,300

Dearborn-st, 45 n of 36th, w f, 24x123, May 29 (C. Wendt to C. Hansen)..... 5,000

Colorado-av, 150 w of Troy-st, n f, 25x125, March 12 (P. J. Pringer to A. Pringer)..... 8,000

Wrede-st, 150 e of Washtenaw-av, s f, 25x 120, May 29 (A. Ruckaut to C. B. Llobelt)..... 7,000

Dana-st, 175 s of Wabansia-av, e f, 25x125, May 29 (H. Hindsest to J. Salomon)..... 6,500

Lincoln-av, 176 n w of George, 48 f, running through to George, May 31 (J. Burghoffer to J. Nicolai)..... 7,450

Ashland-av, 75 s of School-st, e f, 25x100, May 4 (H. H. Janssen to H. O. Claussen)..... 6,500

Stewart-av, 250 e of 75th-st, s f, 25x204, May 25 (A. Trebi.cock et al. to C. N. Bennett)..... 6,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

John Malone, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1547 W. Adams-st..... $ 4,000

H. L. Wheatley, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1654 Commercial-av..... 2,000

H. L. Wheatley, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1905 N. Paulina-st..... 3,000

H. L. Wheatley, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1282 N. Lincoln-st..... 4,500

L. O. Poole, 2-story and basement brick flats, 4724 N. Halsted-st..... 5,400

John Wilcox, 2-story frame flats, 4631 Emerald-av..... 3,000

Charles Albrecht, 3-story and basement brick flats, 599 W. Chicago-av..... 5,000

Mrs. M. A. Lyons, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1585 Lexington-av..... 4,500

C. Pilsew, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2307 Lowe-av..... 3,500

V. Bintz Brewing Co., 1-story and basement brick office, 227-29 Union-st..... 2,500

M. L. Brown, 3-story and basement brick flats, 4435-37 Calumet-av..... 22,000

John McDowall, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 3326 Ellis-av..... 3,000

Mrs. E. W. Case, 3-story and basement brick flats, 606-08 65th-st..... 7,000

James B. North, 2-story frame flats, on Jackson-av., near Forest-av..... 3,500

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; excellent board; references.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms with or without board.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 NICELY FURNISHED 1st floor rooms; good table board.

1635 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

1702 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; running water, porcelain tubs; first-class table; coffee a specialty; terms reasonable.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding at reasonable rates; choice location.

2220 PRAIRIE-AV.—ALCOVE FOR 3 PERSONS and other rooms; $5 per week; good table board.

2704 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANT FRONT room, running water, with good board; $30 per month for two.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD by day, week, or month; $1 a day upwards.

3602 LAKE-AV.—PRIVATE HOUSE; ELEGANT suite of rooms, second floor (lavatory, gas, etc.), with board. References required.

3716 ELLIS-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; gas, bath.

4553 KIMBARK-AV.—NEW, BROWN-STONE building; rooms with board, $5 week.

MOST DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, LAKE-FRONT, near Auditorium; strictly first-class; best table guaranteed; choicest references. P M 80, Tribune.

North Side.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—BOARD; ROOMS; FRONT parlor; single or double; walking distance; $4.50 up.

225 OHIO-ST.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS; room and board for refined people; home comforts.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—ALCOVE AND OTHER desirable rooms, with good board; reasonable.

266 CHESTNUT-ST.—BOARD; ROOMS; FURnished parlor, with board; reasonable.

275 EAST HURON—BOARD WITH NEWLY FURnished rooms, single or en suite.

416 LA SALLE-AV.—TWO FIRST-CLASS ROOMS with board.

429 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH board.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms with board; steam heat.

West Side.

140 ASHLAND-BLVD., COR. MONROE—TWO double rooms, with board.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—NEAR UNION PARK, elegant double and single room; homelike.

543 MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT, WELL FURnished rooms, single and double, excellent table.

Hotels.

"CUT RATES." "CUT RATES"—THE CENtral Lunch-st. room and board $1 a day; $4.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day, $1.50 a week up.

HOTEL DEARBORN, 398-404 STATE-ST., 200 A1 rooms, 50c up; ½ price other first-class hotels.

OAKLAND HOTEL, DREXEL AND OAKWOOD-blvd.—We are giving our guests, not with our inimitable location we are giving accommodations and rates that give invariable satisfaction.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN RATES—THE OLD Prellable Southern Hotel, newly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with bath. Rates, American plan $8 per week and upward; European plan $5 per week and upward; table board $6.

WOODS HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN-st. and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new; modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

ROOMMATES.

YOUNG LADY DESIRES A REFINED YOUNG lady as roommate; references. G 960, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large outside rooms; supplied with electric light; hot and cold water; bath; board $4 per week; $16 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine the best to be found in the city; our table d'hote dinners served with wine from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c and are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., rooms; parlor; furnished and unfurnished; house modern, elegant, and quiet.

TO RENT—IN THE HAWLEY FLATS, OVER 2 Grand Crossing Co., State and Adams, furnished rooms. Entrance 64 Adams.

TO RENT—2406 PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO ELEGANTly newly furnished rooms to gentlemen.

North Side.

TO RENT—500 DEARBORN-AV.—LADY WITH a pleasant home will rent handsomely furnished room.

TO RENT — EXCEPTIONALLY PLEASANT 2 rooms, with or without board. 329 Superior-st.; $2 up.

TO RENT—360 ONTARIO-ST.—PLEASANT SINgle room; walking distance; conveniences; gentlemen.

TO RENT—102 DEARBORN-AV., FINE LARGE 2 alcove rooms; suitable for 3 gentlemen; moderate.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; EVery convenience. 295 Chicago-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMily, suitable for 2 or 3. 363 E. Superior-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms; walking distance; thoroughly respectable; reasonable prices. 153 W. Madison-st. LA BERGE.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, $2 weekly. 148 S. Halsted-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOMS, NICELY FURnished; choice location. 42 S. Center-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms; must be cheap; not over $10 per month. Address 141 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT — COZY HOME 8 ROOMS FURnished, near Hyde Park Hotel and Chicago Beach Hotel on Hyde Park-blvd.; rent low to desirable party to first-class tenant; promises open for inspection between hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3601 ELLIS-AV., CORNER HOUSE, 9 rooms; also 87 36th-st., 12 rooms; both absolutely first-class and close to Grand Crossing station.

WILLIAM M. BOOTH,
Room 1203, 160 Washington-st.

TO RENT—50 10TH-AV., NEAR MONROE—EN-glish basement 10-room house; will be painted, papered, and put in thorough order for desirable tenant; rent reasonable. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WELL AND HANDSOMELY FURnished house for the summer; house in first-class condition. 317 40th-st., between Ellis and Greenwood-avs.

TO RENT—2725 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY and cellar brick; all modern improvements; in fine order; detached lot 40x185 feet; fine brick barn. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 14 GROVELAND PARK (34TH-st. and the lake), modern 9-room brown stone front, elegantly furnished and decorated. Apply on premises from 1 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—NEW FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHigan-blvd., near 33d-st.; first-class; $300 per month. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMmer, a modern 8-room front house; beautiful location; low rent to careful party. 2933 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BASEMENT HOUSE, 276 33d-st.

North Side.

TO RENT — 1347 Tower-pl., opposite waterworks; handsome stone-front brick house; fine location; 12 rooms; all modern conveniences. Apply to

H. MULLIKEN,
84 and 86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE AT 319 SUPERIOR st., twelve rooms; the lot has a frontage of 75 feet, giving a fine lawn; the house is a good suitable in the rear; will be rented until May 1 next at the rate of $100 a month; no less. Address F M 135, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GOOD BRICK HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, No. 381 Division-st., east of State-st., near the lake; to a good tenant only $40. F. C. VIERLING, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 76.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8 rooms, $18; one block north Garfield Park, 197 Hamlin-av.; would sell on $300 monthly payments. HOGUE, 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 10-ROOM RESIDENCE, 204 S. Lincoln-st.; all modern conveniences. E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—
HOUSES
FLATS
AND STORES
BAIRD & WARNER,
90 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER, A 9-ROOM FURnished house in Evanston; all improvements; low rent to careful family. G 933, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—PARK GATE APARTMENTS—
$20 to $50.
Cor. 63d and Stony Island-av.
5, 6, 7, and 7 rooms.
Including electric light, heat, janitor service, elevator; every modern convenience. Tel. Oak, 465.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, shades, screens, carpets and rugs, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $26, $28, $30, and $35. Office, 3108 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—GRAND-BLVD., S. E. COR. 41ST-ST. "The Arlington," 4 and 5 room flats, $25 up; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, hardwood finish, bath-tubs, janitor service, etc.; free rent to June 1.

H. C. STONE & CO., 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW BUILDINGS
704 State-st., 3d flat, 7 rooms and bath, $25.
445 S. 19th-st., 3d flat, 6 rooms and bath, $22.50.
See janitor, Flat 3, 1709 State-st., or
BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FINE HEATED 6-ROOM FLATS—6249 Ogleby-av., one block from 1. C. and "L" road stations; low rental; owner on premises.

F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—YOUNG COUPLES—3 cozy 3 and 4 room brick flats; gas ranges, steam heat, janitor; $13 to $17. Owner, 647 Rookery.

TO RENT—4, 5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS WITH 1 bath, $18 to $25; janitor-service; 1535 and 1537 State-st. H. C. STONE & CO., 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2926 SO. PARK-AV., 7-ROOM, 2D story brick flat; apply on premises.

F. C. HEATH.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., 5, 6, and 7 room apartments, partly furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—THE WAUKESHA.
Location 84th-st. and Grace-av.; flats 5, 6, and 7 rooms; $25 to $35 per month, including steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, gas and electric fixtures, shades, janitor service, etc.; the building is modern in every respect and flats are ready for occupancy; take Ill. Cent. trains to 63d-st. or elevated trains to Stony Island-av.; either station is only a little over a block from the Waukesha; fast trains on Ill. Cent. make the trip in 16 minutes.

H. O. STONE & CO., 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE RENFROST APARTMENTS," 5343 and Cottage Grove-av., overlooking Washington Park and the boulevards; the most desirable and healthful portion of the city; 3 to 7 rooms; $25 to $40 per month, including electric lights, elevators, janitor service, steam heat, hot water, laundry, gas ranges, shades, screens, bell-boy service, and every convenience to be found in a first-class apartment building; fine cafe at moderate prices. Call at the building or on L. SMITH & BRO., 3947 Cottage Grove-av., corner Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—AT "THE MARLBOROUGH" (SUMmer resort), 4901 Calumet-av., a complete 2 or 3 room flat, $17 to $21; free use of tennis, croquet, and ball grounds; also free club, reception and reading rooms; heat, ice, washing, etc., free. Will sell you nice furniture on 10 per week payments. All housekeeping conveniences. Every flat overlooks Grand-blvd. or park. No children; select tenants only.

H. G. STONE & CO., 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2829 CALUMET-AV.—QUIT WORRYing about the panic—simply reduce your rents; we give you everything you have been paying for; 2-room flats, $12; 3 rooms, $17; 4 rooms, $20; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; large storage rooms; baths, janitor service, elevators, janitor and janitress all outside lights; hall and stairs carpeted; call at once and save money. Agent on premises day and night.

TO RENT—THE HOLLAND.
4543 Evans-av., 5 and 6-room apartments.
Steam heat, hot water, gas ranges.
Rents, $22 to $30; long leases.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st., R. 704.

TO RENT—4316 LANGLEY-AV., THE MOST desirable, best-lighted, new 8-room steam heated flat in the city.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., 5, 6, and 7-room apartments, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 7-ROOM FLAT for summer, $40; $20 less than rent of flat without furniture. 4025 Indiana-av., 1st flat.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN STEAM HEATED FLAT, very cheap; open. 51 University-pl.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT; 8 ROOMS; cheap; call quick. 3547 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—KENWOOD MODERN FLAT, 205 46TH-st.; steam heat, gas range.

North Side.

TO RENT—
THE JAESCHKE.
Corner Ohio and Case-sts.
6-room apartment in very desirable location; 10 minutes' ride to business center; small modern building, giving occupants the quiet and retirement of private dwelling; passenger and freight elevators; gas range, gas logs, steam heat, and hot water free; every room has outside light; small select families only; corner of Hamilton. HALL, DRESSER & CO., "The Temple," 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8 AND 9 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, handsomely finished and decorated; gas ranges; rent $30 to $35. 1030 Clark-st., near Lincoln Park. H. O. STONE & CO., 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE ANITA, 430 SUPERIOR-ST., overlooking lake, elegant apartments; every modern improvement; see janitor or owner.

T. J. SHAY, 294 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE ALTON—9-ROOM APARTMENT, heated and hot water; all modern; 2 blocks from Lincoln Park. 437 Belden-av. Owner on premises.

TO RENT — PRESENT TENANT LEAVING town will rent at reduced rate desirable newly decorated flat, 1016 Wilson-st., near north end Lincoln Park-av. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT 6 ROOM FLAT, 380 N. CLARK-st.; no heat; also steam-heated flats, 5 to 8 rooms, $5 and 36 Maple-st.; janitor on premises. H. HAMMOND, 91 River-st.

TO RENT—$18-$22 ORCHARD-ST., HANDSOME 6-room flat, all improvements, gas fixtures, bath, hot water, etc. M. WATKINS, 34 Adams-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM LIGHT FLAT IN NEW stone-front building; in fine location. Inquire at 1541 Oakdale-av., Lake View.

TO RENT—528 SUNNYSIDE-AV., RAVENSwood, south front, 5 block from station. $20.

TO RENT—196 LA SALLE-AV., ELEGANT FURnished or unfurnished 5-room flat; walking dist.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM MODERN APARTment; steam heat, etc. 51 Pine-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
First floor 759 Fulton-st.
Second floor 761 Fulton-st.
3-story flat 763 Fulton-st.
3-story flat 765 Fulton-st.
Store building 258 Maxwell-st., with living rooms in rear and above store.

Rent moderate.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
67 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
$14 per mo.—5 rooms and bath, 441 S. Western-av.
$13 per mo.—6 rooms and bath, 555 S. Western-av.
$10 per mo.—4 rooms, 1163 and 1165 Fillmore-st.
Store 538 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—MODERN, ATTRACTIVE, MODERate priced flats, 277 Ogden-av., 4 r. and bath, $18; 238 S. Lincoln-st., 5 r. and bath, $23.50. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS IN THE OGDEN apartment bldg., cor. Ogden and Warren-avs., facing Douglas Park; all improved throughout. H. O. STONE & CO., 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS CHEAP; MODern hardwood finish; young and light, on third sides; 3 car lines. WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., room 220.

TO RENT—CHOICE MODERN 5 AND 6 ROOM flats, first-class service; rents $23 to $28. Apply at 174 Laflin-st. near Harrison.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS—DO YOU WANT a 6-room flat with bath, all modern improvements, cheap? If so, address F O 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE 163 92D-ST., SOUTH CHIcago; good opening for grocery or bakery and confectionery; rent reasonable. Inquire Stone's Market, next door. W. H. STONE, South Chicago.

TO RENT—STORE, 83 FIFTH-AV.; 25X110 alley entrance for freight. E. S. PIKE, 304 104 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RANDMcNally Building. Apply to
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORE; ALSO HOTEL, RESTAUrant, and bar massing money. 398 to 404 State-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 155 EAST CHICAGO-AV., 8th between Franklin and Market-sts.; the best block in the city. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, 203 Ash and Block, Chicago.

TO RENT—STORE, 388 N. CLARK-ST. H. HAMMOND, 91 River-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 692 VAN BUREN-ST., COR Lincoln, cheap; $75 per mo. Is 209, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SALESROOMS IN THE Owen Electric Belt Bldg., s. e. cor. State and Adams-sts.; all sizes and prices; rooms $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $100, $150, $250; elegant large corner rooms on 2d and 4th floors; passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, gas, etc., etc.

H. O. STONE & CO., 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES ON the tenth floor, Rookery Building, facing on Adams-st., at reasonable terms. Apply at Room 1051, The Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN MENTOR BUILDING, opposite Palmer House, suitable for physicians, etc. EUGENE R. PIKE, 304, 104 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE MODERN BUILDing. H. O. STONE & CO., 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN ELEGANT MODERN offices; very reasonable. 810 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE, SPLENDID OFFICES at 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF OFFICES. 1117 Venetian Bldg., 36 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK ROOM IN FRONT OFfice; tel. vault, etc. 20 Major Block.

TO RENT—OFFICE HOURS TO PHYSICIANS; reasonable. 901 Columbus Memorial Bldg

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; NONE BETTER; COME and see. 912 Masonic Temple.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFT—THE 5TH FLOOR OF 148-156 Pacific-av.; for storage or manufacturing; elevator service and well lighted.

Also second floor of 259-261 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS, 38 AND 40 LA Salle-st.; 65x40. Apply to A. I. McDOWELL, agent, 1006 Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — STANDARD WAREHOUSE, 169 North Water-st., together with warehouse 184 Kinzie-st.; building is five stories high, well constructed, light, dry, and other rooms above particularly suitable for the storage of broom corn, and is easy of access, having frontage on Kinzie-st. as well as the north and western tracks, is but quarter of a block from the Clark-st. viaduct; reasonable rent to responsible party for term of years. Apply to LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, 203 Ashland Block, Chicago.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH POWER IN INDUSTRY I Block, 83-87 Fifth-av., one block from Court House; suitable for printing and light manufacturing; steam heat and elevator. Apply to

EUGENE R. PIKE, Agt., 304, 104 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURing, with power, steam heat, freight and passenger elevators. BROWN BROS. MFG. CO., n. w. corner Jackson and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLOORS, 50X100, WITH or without power; light on all sides; s. e. corner Indiana and Franklin-sts. HADEN & McALLEY.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 88 STATE-ST. VAUGHAN'S seed store.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE NEIGHBORhood of 2200 State-st., a good stable with room for four horses and three carriages. Address F M 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A REAL ESTATE FIRM will take European head or storage warehouse on shares. Address G 954, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SPECIAL SALE—RARE BARGAINS IN BIcycles; some 1893 patterns, new and perfect; strictly high grade; better than the majority of 1894 wheels; at from $60 to $100; former price $125 to $150; children's wheels cheap; now is your chance. See us sure. Stokes Mfg. Co., 250 Wabash-av.

RAMBLER BICYCLES, 83 MADISON-ST GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

$15 BUYS GOOD CUSHION SAFETY; LAdy's; 1894 pneumatic, $45. G 974, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOFORTES.
Factory, 398 and 400 West Monroe-st.
Salesrooms, corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

Great Reduction in price of new and second-hand upright pianos; easy terms of payment to suit customers; every piano in a good condition and warranted to be as represented.

Three Vose & Son's large size upright cabinet grand walnut case piano, 7⅓ octaves, price each.....$150
Two Jacob Bros., 7⅓ octaves, uprights, walnut cases, nearly new; price each.....145
One Smith & Barnes, full-size cabinet grand, walnut case, 7⅓ octaves, price.....125
One Decker & Son, 7⅓ octaves, rosewood case, 4 ft. 7 in. high; price.....160
One Chickering upright piano, 7 octaves, plain rosewood case, fret panels; price.....100
One Adam Schaaf upright piano, cabinet grand, walnut case, 7⅓ octaves, price.....185
One SCHAAF, style "J," walnut case, full iron frame, 7⅓ octaves; price.....180
One Vose & Son, cabinet grand; price.....160
One C. A. Smith & Co., large upright; price.....110
One Chickering upright.....165
One W. W. Kimball upright.....115
One Chase Bros., large upright.....130
Two Decker & Son, cabinet grand pianos, upright, 7⅓ octaves, rosewood cases; price each.....$65
One Gilbert upright; price.....50

Square pianos at $15, $25, $35, $40, $50, and $65 each, all makes, some are old styles; good for practicing purposes; some are very good, suitable for large rooms, halls, etc.

These instruments were all taken in exchange for the new scale Adam Schaaf pianos.

200 new pianos to rent at low rates.
One year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.

Salesrooms open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

REASONS WHY
You should buy your pianos at
W. W. KIMBALL CO'S.

BECAUSE—With large capital and matchless facilities for manufacturing pianos and organs they are enabled to give the best results for your money.

BECAUSE—They sell strictly on the one price system and all instruments are marked in plain figures.

BECAUSE—Their instruments are standard and exactly as represented.

BECAUSE—They fully guarantee all goods and their responsibility is unquestioned.

BECAUSE—When you buy a second-hand piano you can get price paid for it any time in two years from date of purchase.

BECAUSE—You can be accommodated on time payments if desired.

BECAUSE—You will have the largest stock in the city to select from.

BECAUSE—They sell on easy terms and at lowest prices.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
Great inducements to purchasers.
We take old pianos in exchange at full value.
Pianos sold on installments if desired.
An immense stock to select from.
Second-hand grands, uprights, and squares at nominal prices.
Pianos for rent. Tuning.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.
174 Wabash-av.

AT LYON & HEALY'S,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
Closing out the remainder of our State-st. stock of pianos. There are now but
87 PIANOS
Left of this stock, so prompt attention is imperative. Each of these instruments has been marked at a heavy reduction. Being on sale in order to obtain a correct idea of the remarkable value offered. Yearly all well known pianos, including Knabe, Fischer, Steck, Lyon & Healy, Steinway, Hazelton, Chickering, etc., are represented. Prices ranging from $85 for square pianos to $1,000 for upright grand. Easy terms of payment will be granted when desired. Out-of-town purchasers may avail themselves of this opportunity; send for full particulars.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
N. B.—We sell all sheet music at HALF PRICE.

ESTEY & CAMP—
PIANOS. The leading house. ORGANS
Highest grade. ORGANS.
PIANOS. Medium. ORGANS.
ORGANS. Low priced. ORGANS.
PIANOS. Second-hand. ORGANS.
ORGANS. From $20 to $1,000. PIANOS.
PIANOS. Renting a specialty. ORGANS.
ORGANS. From $1 per month upward. PIANOS.
PIANOS. Tuning, repairing, etc. ORGANS.
ORGANS. 233 State-st., 49-55 Jackson-st. PIANOS.

BUY FROM THE MANUFACTURERS AND SAVE THE DEALER'S PROFIT.
Concord Pianos.
Sohmer Pianos.
Kingsbury Pianos.
PRICES ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST; TERMS THE EASIEST.
Chicago Cottage Organ Co.,
215 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

BLAME ONLY YOURSELF IF AFTER PURchasing a piano you are dissatisfied with it. Before buying anywhere else see the IMPROVED EMERSON PIANOS, and judge by comparison of its merits. Several genuine bargains.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Emerson Piano Co.,
Manager. 218 Wabash-av.

ONE KNABE UPRIGHT, MAHOGANY case; nearly new; $265.
One Weber upright, beautiful tone; $325.
One Chickering upright; good order; $250.
Manufacturers' Piano Co.,
248 Wabash-av.

CHASE BROS. PIANOS. CHICKERING pianos, and a complete stock of medium-priced pianos, constantly on hand for exchange and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. PIANO CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS. SOHMER PIANOS.
SOHMER PIANOS. SOHMER PIANOS.
The Thompson Music Co., 261 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT FAMILY OR BUSIness horse; thoroughly city broke and fearless of steam; 7 years old and sound; weight 1,125 lbs.; only reason for sale is use for a large one this summer. Private barn in rear of 3859 Grand-blvd.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness; will sell cheap. Apply 2317 Wabash-av., rear.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BROUGHAM coach, perfectly safe for ladies, at Lexington Livery, opposite Lexington Hotel.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
202-207 Michigan-av.
CARRIAGE and HARNESS BUILDERS.
Have nearly six hundred different styles of fashionable carriages now on exhibition. Spiders, Stanhopes, Runabouts, Victorias, Cabriolets, and a great variety of Traps, Surreys, Run-abouts, and Phaetons. Also Harness, Robes, Whips, Saddles, etc. Call and examine before purchasing.

THE CHICAGO CARRIAGE BAZAAR: every kind of new and second-hand vehicle; prices cut down to suit the times; large storage for carriages and furniture on separate floors.
VAN NEST & CO., 545 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S HANSOM LOUP body, with pheasant seat, rockaway springs and lamps and fenders in the latest pattern; nearly new. Barn, 262 E. 37th-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT LEATHER TOP GENtleman's road buggy and a rubber-mounted harness; both as good as new; a bargain. Private barn, southwest corner Loomis and Adams-sts.

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP—A FINE DOCtor's Goddard buggy and harness, nearly new. Private barn, northeast cor. 37th-st. and Grand-blvd.

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BRINK'S EXPRESS CO.—FURNITURE STORED. Brinks' Building, Dearborn, Polk, and Printing House Square; fireproof; 1 trunk, city 25c; suburbs 50c. 88 Washington-st.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE.
If you have anything to store, pack, ship, or move, telephone Harrison 467 for estimate.
CHAS. F. MANN'S SONS, 1070 to 1080 FRANKLIN-ST.
Successor to Snow & Snow.

NEWBERRY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—THE best, cheapest, and cleanest place in the city to store your merchandise and furniture. Rate of insurance 79 E. Kinzie-st. Telephone N. 175.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st. Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty.
THE E. JENNINGS CO. Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main.
South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main.
GEORGE PARRY.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER—HAND READING AND astrology. MADAME ZOZAZA, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in four different ways; tells to lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; ladies in trouble call; gives good-luck charms free; advice on speculation; tips on horse racing. 1835 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sunday.

A TEST, NO IMPOSITION, GREATEST BUSIness clairvoyant and best medium in the world; Mrs. Foster; tells everything, names, at 42 E. 31st-st., near Cottage Grove-av. 50 cents to $1; cures, $2. Sundays. Satisfaction or no pay.

MRS. STARE CLAIRVOYANT, 3222 COTTAGE Grove-av.; satisfied patrons my best advertisement.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

CATARRH POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY cured in ten days by my new method treatment. No money to be paid until you are satisfied that you are cured. Call and ask for or address
DR. A. BLUNT,
Eye and Ear Specialist at the Garfield Medical Institute, 356 State-st., cor. Harrison.

DR. MARTHA KUZNIK, SPECIALIST FOR ladies. 426 Clark-st. Fifteen years' practice.

JACKSON PARK SANITARIUM—VARIOUS DEpartments. Offices, 189 55th-st., Chicago. Hours 9 to 4. Office treatment during hours.

THE NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO. IS HEADED by most able men in his medical director being intimately connected with Cook County Hospital. Address G 924, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. B. WILSON, 398 STATE-ST.—12 FINELY FINished cabinets and an elegant 11x14 portrait, $2; open Sundays; copying and enlarging a specialty.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 173 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—99 YEARS; NO REVALuation.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Three miles from Court House
on EIGHT railroads—2 Eastern, 3 Western, and 3 belt lines; FREE SWITCHING on all roads in the city; 15,800 to 245,000 square feet, with railroad switch on the property; suitable for stone, coal, or lumber yard, or manufacturing purposes.
JAMES W. HEDENBERG,
132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$13 PER FT., 230 FT. CORNER TRIangle, Grand and Keeler-avs.; $100; 17x110 S. W. corner of Keeler and North-av.; 50 feet, 47th-st. corner, near Cottage Grove-av.; cheap; 24 feet, Campbell-av. at Lake-st. L station. $1,500.
Choice brown-stone Dearborn-av. residence, $20,000.
JAMES R. MAY,
Room 21, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LIST OF EXCEPTIONal bargains in first-class modern residences and flat buildings located on the leading thoroughfares; owners must have money quick; have also several gilt-edged mortgages for sale, well secured; value of property 75 per cent in excess of mortgages.
International Exchange Co.,
155 Washington-st., Suite 24 and 25.

FOR SALE—FOUR FOR THREE—$300 WILL this week take my residence lot for which I paid, eight months ago, $400; $50 down, if you cannot raise more; balance in $10 monthly payments. Address F 982, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A "HOLD-UP-YOUR-hands" bargain in a home? I paid $3,000 for mine; am compelled to sell; it is clear, and $2,000 will buy it before June 3; A1 condition. F 971, Tribune.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENT PROPERTY; $75,000; income $9,000; investigate. Johnson, 60 S. Clark.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE ON THE BEST part of Michigan-av., south of 33d-st.; interior very handsomely finished in hardwood throughout; all modern conveniences, sanitary plumbing; open grates in all the rooms want to deal with buyers direct; no attention to replies from brokers. Address F O 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD BY OWNER—FINE home, 12-room house, with side drive to stable and large lot; this is first-class; would take nice vacant lot in part payment. Address G 907, Tribune.
Room 607 Home Insurance Building,
Corner Adams and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
Vincennes-av., near 41st-st., s. f., modern 8-room brick house, semi-detached; elegant location; price $6,500.
HEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—24X125 VERNON-AV., NORTH 37TH, $105 foot; 25x150 and two flat buildings, modern, near 50th; and Ellis-av., for $7,500, worth $9,000, rented $70 month.
M. S. EMBREE,
R. 6, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—50 FEET ON VINcennes-av., near 50th-st., only $67.50; sold at $100 in '91. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER ON THE SOUTH SIDE, 100 square feet; located north of 35th-st. and east of South Canal-st.; at a bargain.
F. M. BAKER, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 41.

FOR SALE—SNAP IN KENWOOD—$7,000; $2,000 down takes handsome brownstone front; 2 fine flats; cost owner $10,000. D. W. STORRS,
147 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE—50 FEET ON MERrill-av. near 75th-st., only $875. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON LANGLEY-AV., NORTH of 57th-st., only $950 this week. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS—25 FEET ON CHAMplain-av., north of 47th-st., only $875. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY STONE FRONT; MODERN; north 35th, east Michigan; cheap. Address G 905, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—
MODERN HOUSES ON EASY TERMS.
Prices $5,500 to $10,000.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS—$1,000. TERMS TO SUIT. MONEY LOANED TO BUILD AT 6 PER CENT. WITHOUT COMMISSION.
RAPID TRANSIT NOW AND THE EARLY COMPLETION OF THE NORTHWESTERN "L" ASSURED.
J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera House.

FOR SALE—OWNER—NEW 3-STORY FLAT; well rented; 10 per cent. Address G 921, Tribune.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—125 FT. EAST FRONT—
2 blocks from the Marshfield-av. (Junction) station, "Metropolitan L"; cheap.
JAMES W. HEDENBERG,
Room 28, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—15 SEELEY-AV., SMALL FIRST PAYment $100 monthly; 10-room brick; new; modern; $6,000. EDWIN J. BOWES JR. & BROS., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOME BUILDING CO., 94 LA SALLEst., builds houses to suit; easy payments.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GIVEN AWAY

TIME TABLES.

...STERN.
...tinued.

...THWESTERN RAILWAY—
...d 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av.
...t Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...nes	*12:15 pm	* 2:15 am
...ioux	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
...San	*10:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
...Exp...	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
...Mail	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:15 pm	* 9:30 am
...kota	7:00 pm	* 8:00 am
	8:00 pm	* 8:15 am
...Nee...	11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
...mee	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am
...ner	* 3:30 pm	* 1:15 pm
...ver	3:00 am	* 7:35 pm
...ior	* 5:00 pm	*10:35 am
	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 pm
	5:00 pm	* 7:35 am

...eave. 13:00 a. m., 17:00 a.m.
...2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00
...m.; arrive, *7:35 a.m., 19:30
...p. m., *1:15 p.m., 14:00 p. m.

...*8:30 a. m., 13:00 p. m.
...*11:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m.
...*7:30 a. m., *10:15 p. m.
...m. Ar. *10:15 a. m., 12:15
...p. m. Mon. Ex. Sat. 18:30 only.

...ALL THROUGH TRAINS
...12th-st. and Park row,
...also be taken from 22d-st.
...Stations. Tickets at city
...at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...mphis	* 1:35 pm	* 5:00pm
...ial	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
	*10:30 pm	* 8:30 am
	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
	* 8:00 am	*12:20 am
	* 8:30 am	* 7:00 am
	3:00 am	* 7:00 pm
	* 7:45 pm	* 7:00 am
...x City	* 4:30 pm	*10:25 am
...ix City	* 2:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
...City	all 11:25pm	* 6:50 am
	3:00 pm	*10:20 am
	* 5:00 pm	* 7:30 pm
		* 7:30 pm

...to Dubuque only. *Daily.

...ER AND ST. PAUL R'Y
...Clark-st. Telephone No.
...nger Station, Canal, Adams

	Leave.	Arrive.
...Paul	* 7:30 am	* 5:00 pm
	* 8:00 am	* 5:45 pm
	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
	*11:30 am	* 5:00 pm
...ark	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
	* 5:30 pm	* 7:30 am
	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

...TRAINS LEAVE FROM
...corner Polk and Dearborn-
...Mon. Leave. Arrive.

...ed	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
...ss	* 3:00 pm	* 2:35 pm
...ss	* 2:32 pm	*12:35 pm
...ss Ex	* 6:30 pm	* 7:55 pm
...ss	* 3:00 pm	*10:50 am
Lim.	4:00 pm	* 7:15 am
...s Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
	* 8:30 am	* 5:57 pm

...ROUTE, NEW YORK CEN-
...Boston & Albany Railways.—
...osite Board of Trade Block.
...depot, and 22d-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...n.	* 7:10 am	* 9:20pm
	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
	* 3:10 pm	*10:30 am
	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:20 am
	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
	6:00 pm	*10:00 am

	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
	*10:10 pm	* 7:30 am
	*10:10 pm	* 7:30 am

...ex Saturday. *Ex. Monday.
...om Des Moines.

...AND SANTA FE R. R.—
...E ROUTE.
...Station, cor. Dearborn and
...12 Clark cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...on Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
...ta Ex.	† 1:30 pm	† 1:30 pm
...ver Ex.	† 1:30 pm	† 1:00 am
...ver Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
	* 6:30 pm	*10:12 am
	* 9:30 pm	* 9:15 am
	* 9:30 pm	* 7:00 am
	* 9:30 pm	* 9:15 am
	*11:30 pm	* 9:50 am
	* 7:00 am	* 7:00 am

...TERN.

...L NEW YORK CENTRAL
...by railroads—"The Niagara
...here Central Station of
...row, 22d-st. 393d-st. and
...Office, 67 Clark st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
	† 7:35 am	† 7:15 pm
	* 9:05 pm	* 4:30 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 9:00 am
	3:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
	3:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
	4:15 pm	*11:10 am
	* 4:55 pm	* 1:28 pm
	* 9:35 pm	* 7:0 pm
	* 9:35 pm	* 7:50 am
	* 30 pm	* 7:50 am
	*11:30 pm	* 7: 0 am
	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

...LINES, CHICAGO UNION
...Adams, Canal, and Madison
...at Station, and South
...ckson, and at Auditorium

...E RUN as FOLLOWS
...except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ille	* 7:30 am	* 5:00 pm
	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
	*11:30 am	* 5:00 pm
...ark	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
	* 5:30 pm	* 7:30 am
	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

...TRAINS LEAVE FROM
...Dearborn Station.
...Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...n.	10:15 am	* 5:30 pm
	* 8:02 pm	* 7:40 am
	* 8:02 pm	* 7:40 am
	* 8:15 am	* 6:00 pm
	* 3:23 pm	*10:48 am

...AND ERIE RAILROAD]
...st., Grand Pacific Hotel
...st., cor. Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ngs	* 7:30 am	* 5:35 pm
	* 2:00 pm	* 7:55 pm
	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 pm
...tion	* 8:15 pm	* 9:40 am
	* 8:45 pm	* 7:25 am
	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am

EMPERA'S FAST RACE.

JOHN BRENOCK'S MARE BEATS MOLIGHT AND A GOOD LOT.

How Frank Leigh Failed to Win His Present and a Lot of Wise Bets—Carlsbad Revives and Wins a Five Furlong Heat Race—Pelleas, the Good Thing, Tips Over Babe Murphy—Pittsburg and Illume the Other Winners in an Ordinary Afternoon's Racing.

John Brenock's good mare Empera won a fast race at Hawthorne yesterday afternoon, and beat a good field in the last race at seven furlongs. It was the bright bit of an ordinary racing card. Empera was a long shot, too, and left McLight, Ottyanna, and Entre behind her in 1:30, equal to Pop Gray's time in the fast Annual Stakes of Wednesday.

There was an inside interest to the race. A knot of owners had bet heavily on three horses to win. Leigh rode them all. They were Pelleas, Carlsbad, and McLight. Two had won, and young Leigh was to get a valu-

Twenty-seventh Day. May 31. Hawthorne Spring Meeting. Day Fine. Track Fast.

0146. First race, purse $500, 2-year-olds, selling 5 furlongs. Time, 1:04. Start good. Post 8 minutes. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Bersan—La Belle Helene, owned by John Rodegap.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0193..	Pelleas, 101	....	14	3	1nk	11	1½	11	Leigh	30	12	4
(0193).	Babe Murphy, 107	....	8	10	6½	4h	2½	21	F. Carr	3-2	1-2	Out.
0153..	Vishnu, 98	....	20	11	22	23	31	31	L. Soden	5	15	6
0133..	Cyantha, 98	....	20	6	7nk	6h	41	42	McCue	20	15	8
0127..	Rodegap, 97	....	18	7	31	52	6	53	C. Weber	5	10	4
0138..	J. J. Douglas, 98	....	20	2nk	44	86	4nk	64	Taylor	20	60	20
0033..	Red Veil, 95	....	20	4h	7	72	72	73	Clay	8	15	4
0153..	Lepros Lyon, 95	....	20	8	10	9	9	89	H. Davis	30	60	20
061..	Burgundy, 96	....	20	9	8	81	8	92	Corbley	20	60	20
0153..	Outro, 100	....	15	9	9	10	10	Irving	30	60	20	

0147. Second race, purse $500, all ages, selling, 7 furlongs. Time, 1:32. Start good. Post 10 minutes. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Springbok—Jennie V., owned by Durham & Applegate.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0131..	Pittsburg (3), 83	....	24	2nk	2h	61	3h	2½	1h	Murphy	6	8	3
0130..	Lyndhurst (4), 110	....	9	9	8	2½	11	1h	2½	Knapp	15	40	12
0130..	King Mac (5), 100	....	24	4h	3h	3h	5½	5½	3½	Carr	5	12	7-5
0130..	Baron (5), 97	....	24	7	7h	8	82	51	4h	McCue	3	10	4
0118..	Bismarck (6), 98	....	24	5	3h	1h	2½	6h	5½	Knight	5	5	2
0133..	Headlight (6), 100	....	24	3h	5h	3nk	4nk	4nk	6½	Neary	50	100	40
0135..	Lulu T. (3), 96	....	9	1h	1½	5½	7½	72	7½	C. Weber	3	9	4-5
0105..	Miss Mamie (5), 82	....	24	6	5	4½	6½	8h	8	Gardner	8	10	4
0130..	Rookery (5), 100	....	24	10	10	10	10	10	9	Moore	200	250	75
0107..	Kingsclere (5), 105	....	18	10	8	9	9h	6	10	Cratty	10	20	8
0133..	Kittie B (3), 85	....	21	11	11	11	11	11	11	H. Davis	50	150	50

0148. Third race, purse $600, all ages, allowances, 5 furlongs. First heat. Time, 1:04. Start good. Post 7 minutes. Won handily, second driving.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0129..	Carlsbad (5), 102	....	17	4	2h	21	22	11½	Leigh	2	3-2	3-5	
0138..	Ethel (6), 97	....	17	6	5h	6½	43	23	C. Weber	7-2	2½	1	
0137..	Harry Warren (a), 99	....	17	1	1h	3½	3h	3½	Clay	7-5	1	4	
0129..	Rapidan (5), 109	....	17	4	5h	44	41	55	48	Knapp	6	10	3
0135..	Bonnie True (4), 106	....	17	3	4h	2h	2h	3½	5½	Taylor	3	10	3-5
0143..	Patent (5), 98	....	17	5	6	7	6	6	6	Taylor	30	15	5
0143..	Pisano (5), 109	....	17	7	8	8h	8h	7	7	Richards	40	100	30
088..	Repeater (5), 109	....	17	8	7	5	7	8	8	Tobin	50	200	75

0150. Fifth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, 7 furlongs. Time, 1:30. Start good. Post 7 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Emperor—Lally, owned by John Brenock.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0118..	Empera (4), 96	....	21	5	3nk	5h	3h	11	1½	McCue	8	15	6
(0116).	McLight (3), 101	....	9	10	9	71	63	2½	2nk	Leigh	3	6	2
0138..	Entre (5), 98	....	21	9	8	8h	7h	3h	3h	Irving	3-2	3-2	3-5
0106..	Climax (5), 103	....	18	14	13	4h	44	71	4	Murphy	8	12	4
0132..	Ottyanna (3), 94	....	12	12	12	2h	2½	1nk	4nk	C. Weber	6-5	2	4-5
091..	Macbeth II. (a), 103	....	12	11	11	12	12	8h	5½	Irving	30	60	20
0135..	Indigo (a), 98	....	24	3	1h	1h	4h	8	7	Clay	15	15	6
0136..	Long Shot (a), 100	....	24	8	6	6h	8	9	8	Krause	30	40	15
0104..	Encorio (3), 103	....	24	10	10	10	9	10	9	Sloane	100	200	80
0138..	Kingstock (3), 108	....	21	2h	7	9	10	6	10	Knapp	40	80	20

able present if he landed McLight. Once before, last year, the boy was in a similar situation and lost, though he got his present. He failed yesterday as McLight was off last. Under a stout drive from flag to wire Pat Dunne's colt caught all his horses but Empera. She beat him.

The card was an ordinary and perplexing one to bettors, the track fast, and day clear and cool. Twenty-five hundred people were out and betting was only fair.

Two favorites won in Carlsbad (Leigh, 8 to 5; and Illume (C. Weber), 7 to 10. The other winners were Pelleas (Leigh), 12 to 1; Pittsburg (J. Murphy), 8 to 1; and Empera (McCue), 15 to 1.

Various denizens of the ring did well. All in all the bookmakers had a fair day.

Pelleas Wins as a Good Thing.

John Rodegap's Bersan—La Belle Helene gelding, Pelleas, a Lexington winner, took the first race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds. Off in the first flight, he won all the way and beat Babe Murphy, the heavily played favorite, by a scant length. Vishun was third. Pelleas was backed from 30 to 12 to 1.

In the second race Lulu T., the stoutly-played favorite, was beaten by the riding orders given Weber. Off in front, she was restrained and would not respond when called on in the stretch. Leigh was, Hardy Bingham's pupil, bunched by the stable, won by the scantest of heads from sulky Lyndhurst, also unbacked, with King Mac third.

Carlsbad, backed as a good thing on what he ought to be and not what he had shown, won the five furlong heat race as he chose. Ed Corrigan's once good Ethel ran badly after the first heat, and old Dalsyrian was second and Miss Griffin third.

Green Morris got out in time to bet on sulky Illume to win against a cheap lot in the fourth race at a mile. Illume was always an odds on favorite and won off by himself, with Glee Boy second and Gracie C. third.

Then came the fast race, which Empera won and McLight lost.

Friday's Hawthorne Entries.

First race, purse $500, maiden 2-year-olds, allowances, ¾ mile.

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse.	Wt.
0163	Sancy Kate	113	0133	Nellie Osborne	107
0133	Lizzie N	113	0127	Donnas	107
0139	Alvaretta	113	0127	Miss Castles	109
0163	Walkover	115	0127	Moursels	107
0129	May	111	0127	Montre	112
0127	Mede	106	.....	Dutch Girl	115
0127	Red Top	116	0113	Charley Weber	111

Second race, purse $600, all ages, allowances, 1 mile.

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse.	Wt.
0127	Susette	99	0131	Doug Knapp	104
0140	Gascon	104	0125	Sa Jafuire	97
.....	Bimbo	104	(0141)	Pop Gray	111
0149	Ernest L	101	0145	The Kitten	96
(0137)	William T	107	.....	Speedwest	101
.....	Wolfram	101	0131	Remedy	99
0137	The King	107	.....	Tyro	102
0118	Freddie L. T	97			

Third race, $1,500 added, the Vernal Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1 1-16 miles.

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse.	Wt.
0129	Despot	118	0128	St. Pat	118

Fourth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, ¾ mile.

Index.	Horse	Wt.	Index.	Horse.	Wt.
0144	Burrell's Billet	103	0134	Ruby Payne	98
0140	Tee Mike	109	0143	Gladiator	100
0148	Woolsey	95	0134	Khartoum	98
0128	Shandon Bell	98	0143	Folly	93
0143	Tom Karl	100	0143	Idyle	93
0139	Alice D	98	0143	Sentinel	96
0143	Advance	103	0143	Jennie W	93
0143	Snowball	104	096	Fuero	90
0136	Leonell	85	0143	Auditorium	96
0104	Lucindee	100	070	Gladstone	96
.....	L. Dickerson	100	0143	Mother of Pearl	100

Fifth race, purse $500 all ages, selling, ¾ mile.

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse.	Wt.
.....	Tartarian	98	.....	Podiga	98
0150	Kingstock	107	.....	Ongolee	100
0133	Miss Patton	98	.....	Capriola	98
.....	The Spaniard	103	.....	Johnny O'bell	106
0118	Enterprise	100	.....	Lulu	96
0143	Wightman	111	0135	Fancy	96
0135	Bagner	102	(0143)	Jerome S	109
.....	Magic	103	0132	Woodruff	98
0145	Mockal	98	0145	Victoria	85
0126	Gold Dust	88	0145	Jack Bichelieu	103
0145	Geo. F. Smith	90			

Sixth race, purse $600, handicap over four hurdles, 1 mile 70 yards.

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse.	Wt.
.....	Jacobita	143	0138	Templemore	153
0138	Beeton	135	0138	Gaiety	121
0138	Gazette	133	0138	Lithbert	150

PRINCE CARL RUNS A GOOD RACE.

Badly Ridden, He Easily Defeats Guido and Ethel Gray.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—[Special.]—Today was an off day at the fair grounds. The best field of the day faced the starter in the fourth race. Prince Carl was a warm favorite at 4 to 5, while Ethel Gray had nearly as many friends at 8 to 5. These two carried nearly nine-tenths of the money bet on the race. Ethel Gray cut out the work to the half, where West Park showed in front for a moment. Guido headed the field into the stretch, but gave way at the eighth pole to Prince Carl, who, in spite of a most slingling ride on Mosby's part, won easily by two lengths, Guido second, the same distance before Ethel Gray. Barney Schreiber's mare Dolly McCoe won the fifth race only through Smith's excellent riding. He brought her from nowhere in the stretch and won a drive by a length. Lizzie McDuff won the first by a nose in a desperate drive. Colonel S. won the second handily by a length from Miss Baughman. Leonard B. took the 2-year-old race by a neck in a hard drive from the 40 to 1 shot, Dr. Work. Romeo won the last race by a half length, driven out. The summary:

First race, purse $400, selling, 7½ furlongs—Lizzie McDuff, 101½ pounds (J. Smith), 8 to 1, won; Vida, 97 (Ham), 3 to 1, second; Miss Perkins, 97 (J. Donnelly), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:36. Mountain Quail, 102 (Garner), 10 to 1; Southern Lady, 97 (F. Jackson), 20 to 1; Tea Set, 104 (R. Jones), 6 to 1; Renie, 99 (Wallace), 5 to 1; Safe Home, 99 (W. Flynn), 3 to 1; Viola Belle, 104 (Leggys), 20 to 1; Pinville, 99 (Mosby), 10 to 1; and Lizzie V., 102½ (Sanford), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $400, selling, 1⅛ miles—Col. S., 97 pounds (W. Flynn), 4 to 1, won; Miss Baughman, 76 (C. Reiff), 30 to 1, second; Ether, 81 (Crutchville), 30 to 1, third. Time, 2:27. Mexico, 106¾ (Fassy), 20 to 1; Granite, 96 (J. Donnelly), 7 to 1; Echo, 101 (J. Smith), 6 to 1; Red Jim, 85 (Perry), 12 to 1; Luke Richards, 96 (W. Taylor), 5 to 1; Pearline, 95½ (Ham), 5 to 1; Bo Peep, 92 (Garner), 7 to 2; Uncle Frank, 103 (C. McDonald), 12 to 1; Michel, 104 (Mosby), 8 to 1; Paul Dombey, 99½ (Wallace), 20 to 1; Pearl N., 107 (Mayberry), 15 to 1; and Mary Sue, 103 (Sanford), 25 to 1 ran unplaced.

Third race, 2-year-olds, purse $400, five furlongs—Leonard B., 108 pounds (Ham), 5 to 1, won; Dr. Work, 96 (A. Barrett), 40 to 1, second; Mollie R., 103 (J. Smith), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¾. Tronton, 108 (J. Mooney), 7 to 10; Fayette Belle, 105 (Lilly), 3 to 1; Black Satin, 101 (McDonald), 100 to 1; Hazena, 103 (Mosby), 25 to 1; and Sam V., 103 (Comer), 100 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $600, one and one-sixteenth miles—Prince Carl, 96 pounds (Mosby), 4 to 5, won; Guido, 116 (Gorman), 10 to 1, second; Ethel Gray, 111 (J. Mooney), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:49. Mahlberry, 96 (Ham), 10 to 1; Michael Paul, 96 (Duffy), 20 to 1, and Sister, 91 (Garner), 100 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse, $400, selling, seven and a half furlongs—Dolly McCoe, 97 pounds (J. Smith), 8 to 5, won; Sly Lisbon, 104 (R. Jones), 40 to 1, second; Lottie Mills, 99 (Garner), 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:37. Deceit, 104 (Ross), 4 to 1; Belle of Fermoy, 97 (W. Flynn), 10 to 1; Sunset, 99 (Ham), 12 to 1; Little Dorritt, 102 (Hannawalt), 8 to 1; Josie D., 102 (Cole), 30 to 1; Miss Kitty, 99 (C. McDonald), 30 to 1; and Immilda, 102 (Mosby), 4 to 1, ran unplaced.

Sixth race, purse $400, selling, one and three-eighths miles—Romeo, 37 pounds (Garner), 5 to 1, won; Old Pepper, 108 (J. Smith), 6 to 1, second; Long Ten, 99 (Mosby), 9 to 10, third. Time, 2:25¾. May Hardy, 103 (Ross), 10 to 1; Lismore, 99 (Lilly), 5 to 1; Zender, 96 (W. Flynn), 20 to 1; Jamestown, 103 (Wallace), 20 to 1; Kenwood, 107 (Gorman), 3 to 1; Red Cap, 103 (R. Jones), 8 to 1; and San Blas, 104 (Ham), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Entries for Friday are:

First race, four and one-half furlong—Forenzo, 93 pounds; Christine, 93; Nightshade, 93; Hesper Dow, 93; Gold Cap, 92; Maud McMillan, 92; Ambush, 92; Swifty, 92; Fishback, 92; Minnie W., 92; Taconey, 95; Dr. Gardner, 95.

Second race, one mile—Edith, 83 pounds; Dorman, 88; Jim Hogg, 95; Russell Gray, 98; Dave Zac, 107; Maid of Blarney, 106; Billy Sunderland, 108; One Dime, 107; Little George, 107; Play or Pay, 110; Lockport, 111; Ben Eder, 111; Rocquefort, 111; Barefoot, 111; Rover, 114.

Third race, four and a half furlongs—Ida W., 92 pounds; Sweet Home, 92; Hattie Bellew, 92; Storyteller, 92; Nectar, 92; Bingo, 95; Ben Boreas, 95; Lon Prewitt, 95; Mercury, 95; Momus, 97; Queen Faustus, 97; Piantini, 100.

Fourth race, one mile—Satinet, 84 pounds; John Dunn, 89; Cedar Brook, 89; Theodore, 91; Mollie B., 99; Constantine, 99; Tom L., 99; Belisarius, 103; Ja Ja, 103; Oxford, 105; Walter, 108; Harry Lyman, 108; Jack Rose, 108; Northwest Blizz, 108; Ethol, 108; Sir Abner, 108; Sir Walter Raleigh, 114.

Fifth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Billy McKenzie, 96 pounds; Cunarder, 103; Truthful, 103; Dr. Parker, 103; Lorinda, 103; Alphonse, 103; Alpha, 108; Rosalia, 110; Despair, 110; Artie Fern, 110; Baby Bill, 115; Senator Irby, 115; Elberon, 115.

Sixth race, one and one-half miles—Tip, 85 pounds; Saddle Bags, 99; Outcry, 103; Pioneer, 105; General Mitchell, 107; Long Ten, 107; Baylor, 107; Vendetta, 107; Granite, 107; Morgan G., 109; My Partner, 111; Henry Jenkins, 111; Wedgefield, 113.

Another Patent Starting Device.

Z. A. Barrett, a Chicago traveling man, has patented a starting device which he calls Barrett's starter, and will give a public exhibition of it at Garfield Park Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is an electrical machine combining a rope to allign the horses and a motor which runs with them on rails inside the course and built to carry a motorman, a judge, and a form reporter. The alligning rope, attached to arms on motors, one of which runs on rails for a short distance outside the track, can be raised or lowered at will by the operator, and the motors are both geared to run a mile a minute if necessary, or faster than any horse can travel. Thus they and the aligning rope can always be kept in front of even a runaway horse. The motors are to be practically noiseless. Inventor Barrett's plan is to equip each track with his starting device. It costs about $4,000 to put in, $1,200 for motors, and the rest for rails, etc.

Saturday's St. Louis Handicap.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—[Special.]—Gardener's great mare, Ida Pickwick, arrived here tonight and will start in the Club Members' Handicap Saturday at a mile and a quarter. Faraday, too, is coming. Yo Tambien cooled out sound as a dollar after her magnificent race yesterday, and the horse that beats her Saturday will know it has been to the races. "Tim" Williams will have the mount on Ida Pickwick. "Monk" Overton will be here to ride Ray S., and Jordan will have the mount on Yo Tambien. Wildwood will hardly start. The field will probably be limited to five or six, but it will be a grand lot.

Hartford Seeks a $10,000 2:18 Class Race.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 31.—[Special.]—The management of Charter Oak Park recently declared off the $10,000 stake race for the 2:16 class on account of insufficient patronage. It has been represented to them by horsemen that the mark was altogether too low, and they have therefore decided to make another attempt to get the race, and to make open to horses of the 2:18 class. The amount of the stake will remain at $10,000. Circulars were sent out by the managers today to prominent horsemen throughout the country inquiring whether they will enter their horses if the stake is formally offered.

Harness Racing at Lapeer, Mich.

LAPEER, Mich., May 31.—[Special.]—Lapeer Driving Park meet closed today with beautiful weather, though cool, and a good attendance. The summaries:

2:34 class—Freeland won; Lady S., second; Carl G., third; Field N., fourth. Best time, 2:30¼.

Free for all—Racine won; Blonde, second; Pontiac Chief, third. Best time, 2:22¾.

HARRY REED'S STAKE.

WESTERN COLT EASILY WINS MORRIS PARK'S VAN NEST.

The Highly Touted Midgely Makes a Price Against the Good Straus' Colt, Who Had Merely a Nice Gallop—Galloping King Makes a Show of Old Kingston—Hermanita, Potentate, Sport, and The Ironmaster Win the Other Events of a Stupidly Framed Card.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—The cold, raw, disagreeable weather kept thousands away from Morris Park this afternoon. The card, too, was a stupid one, it being made up of one trivial 2-year-old selling stake and five purse races. The fourth event closed with only three entries and the sixth four, while the first was for maiden 2-year-olds ridden by jockeys that had never won a race. It is slight wonder that the attendance was so light. Gus Straus' Harry Reed should have been a 1 to 3 shot in the Van Nest Stakes at five furlongs. There was nothing opposed to him of any account. Jack McDonald's Midgley, by Hayden Edwards, out of Manola, and ridden by Midgley, was so finely touted that even the fishermen came from the River Bronx to put a couple of dollars on him. He opened at 3 to 1, was backed down to 7 to 5, and then went up to 2 at post time, Harry Reed closing at 9 to 5. Simms had the easiest winning mount in Harry Reed that he has had this season. He romped to the fore at flag-fall, and led all the way, winning with shortened stride by three lengths in one minute flat. The good thing, Midgley, beat Potash handily for the place. Sport at even money found a couple of 3-year-old fillies he could beat in the fourth race, distance one mile and a sixteenth. They were Flirt and Stonenellie. He gave each fourteen pounds. He could have given them forty. Sport set the pace and won by eight lengths from Flirt, she a sixteenth of a mile before Stonenell's uncertain sister.

Made a Show of Old Kingston.

Kingston made his first appearance this year in the closing race, one mile. He tried to give Galloping King ten pounds and Clementine twenty. It looked as though either could have lost him evenly hitched up. He opened at 3 to 5 and closed at 6 to 5, Galloping King being backed from 4 to 1 to 2½ to 1, and Clementine from 6 to 3½ to 1. Uncle Jim, the fourth starter, went from 20 to 1 to 40 to 1. Penn took the King to the front at the signal and he won without being even encouraged. Clementine, four lengths behind him, beat Kingston a Chicago block.

Potentate, the favorite, found no trouble to defeat Trevelyan, Will Fonso, and a moderate field in the second race at one mile, and The Ironmaster, at 10 to 1, won in the fifth, a six furlong selling event, in a handy manner from Addie, the favorite, and Will Elliott, second choice.

The race for maiden 2-year-olds and maiden jockeys fell to the lot of Hermanita, a product of Jack Follansbee's Mexican ranch, ridden by Frank Clark, son of the Coney Island Jockey club's Superintendent.

How the Horses Ran in the Races.

MORRIS PARK TRACK, May 31.—Weather threatening. Track slow.

87. First race, maiden 2-year-olds, and maiden jockeys, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, 5 furlongs. Time, 1:03½.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
51..	Hermanita, 97	1	1	11	11	12	F. Clarke.
71..	Canterby, 100	2	2h	2h	2h	2h	Messenger
61..	Nineveh, 97	3	3h	3h	3h	3h	Simonds.
67..	Samaritan, 101	6	5	4	4	4	McGuire.
(61).	Will Elliott, 97	4	4	5	5	5	Irving.
....	Belgravia, 97	7	6	7	6	6	Gifford.
71..	May Day II, 97	5	7	6	7	7	C. Hueston
61..	Granite, 97	8	8	8	8	8	Boy.
48..	Amsterd'm, 100	9	9	9	9	9	Shaw.
65..	Surgeon, 100	10	10	10	10	10	C. Garrigan
61..	Capt. Sage, 100	11	11	11	11	11	Sheedy.
73..	Lady Bug, 97	12	12	12	12	12	L. Smith.
85..	Castanet, 97	13	13	13	13	13	Cowman.
23..	L'y Frances, 97	14	14	14	14	14	Danger.
172.	Miss Young, 97	15	15	15	15	15	Hayes.

Start fair. Won galloping.

Scratched—Bombazetta, 97.

Betting—Hermanita, Belgravia, and Tyrapanoe colt, 15 each; Canterby, Nineveh, Miss Young, and Amsterdam, 8 each; May Day filly, 3; Castanet, 20; Will Elliott, Lady Frances, and Bug, 30 each; Capt. Jack and Surgeon, 40 each; Samaritan, 5.

88. Second race, 3-year olds which have never won, $600; $1,000 sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, 1 mile and 70 yards.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
78..	Potentate, 115	3	1	1	1	1	Littlefield.
78..	Trevelyan, 115	1	3	2h	2h	2½	Doggett.
25..	Will Fonso, 115	1	3h	3h	3h	3h	Jones.
(74).	Clarus, 112	4	6	6	6	4	Hueston
....	Mistral, 110	5	4	4	4	5	C. Hueston
69..	Torch Bearer, 115

MANY MEN OF MIGHT.

GREAT ENTRY LIST FOR WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES.

Events to Be Given at South Side Ball Park Saturday Afternoon Under the Auspices of the Chicago Athletic Association for the Western Intercollegiate Championships—Rain or Shine the Athletes Will Come Out to Work for Glory and Records.

The intercollegiate games to be held in the South Side Ball Park tomorrow afternoon have the largest entry list ever seen in the West. The games are the first annual Western intercollegiate track and field athletic championships and will be held under the auspices of the Chicago Athletic Association. They will begin, rain or shine, at 2 o'clock. The entries follow below: In the list the following abbreviations are used: B., Beloit College; C., Chicago University; C. B. C., Christian Brothers' College; E., Eureka College; I. C., Iowa College; K., University of Kansas; L. F., Lake Forest University; M., University of Michigan; N. D., Notre Dame University; N. W. Northwestern University; O., Oberlin College; O. W., Ohio Wesleyan University; St. A., St. Albans Military Academy; S. U. I., State University of Iowa; U. I., University of Illinois; W., University of Wisconsin; W. C., Wheaton College; W. U., Washington University; C. M. C., Cooper Memorial College. The entries are, with numbers worn by contestants:

One hundred yards run—3, J. V. Crum, S. U. I.; 13, D. N. Wetzel, E.; 17, L. F. Gibson, N. D.; 18, R. B. Sinnott, N. D.; 23, G. H. Stuart, St. A.; 28, F. J. Weedman, U. I.; 29, G. H. Root, U. I.; 30, R. C. Donahue, U. I.; 31, C. C. Rayburn, U. I.; 49, E. F. Mandell, C.; 50, H. D. Church, C.; 51, J. Lamay, C.; 52, H. D. Hubbard, C.; 53, W. Adkinson, C.; 54, H. Holloway, C.; 55, A. A. Ewing, C.; 79, E. H. Boothman, O.; 82, H. B. Copeland, W.; 84, C. O. Montgomery, W.; 85, G. F. Sherman, W.; 86, M. Pittman, W.; 88, G. F. Downer, W.; 89, L. D. Sumner, W.; 90, J. F. Everett, W.; 118, J. Patrick, C. B. C.; 121, T. H. Patterson, N. W.; 122, A. H. Culver, N. W.; 135, C. W. Spofford, N. W.; 136, W. H. Head, N. W.; 137, F. E. Jones, N. W.; 140, A. F. Bourns, L. F.; 142, J. A. Campbell, L. F.; 145, A. O. Jackson, L. F.; 146, D. H. Jackson, L. F.; 152, C. G. Smith, L. F.; 155, W. E. Hodgman, M.; 160, C. E. Carter, M.; 161, ——Kenson, M.; 162, J. A. Leroy, M.; 178, H. M. Mulberon, M.; 179, A. W. Wolcott, M.; 180, ——Long, M.; 183, J. Smith, I. C.; 188, R. L. Whitley, I. C.; 198, L. L. Burnside, W. U.; 200, A. L. Jones, W. U.; 202, A. D. Fuller, W. U.; 207, F. Herrick, W. C.; 217, B. Lorbeer, W. C.

220 yards run—3, J. V. Crum, S. U. I.; 15, J. H. Irwin, E.; 17, L. F. Gibson, N. D.; 18, R. B. Sinnott, N. D.; 21, C. A. Snook, S. U. I.; 25, W. Finley, St. A.; 29, G. H. Root, U. I.; 30, R. C. Donahue, U. I.; 31, C. C. Rayburn, U. I.; 49, E. F. Mandell, C.; 50, H. D. Church, C.; 51, J. Lamay, C.; 52, H. D. Hubbard, C.; 53, W. Adkinson, C.; 54, H. Holloway, C.; 55, A. A. Ewing, C.; 79, E. H. Boothman, O.; 82, H. B. Copeland, W.; 84, C. O. Montgomery, W.; 85, G. F. Sherman, W.; 86, M. Pittman, W.; 88, G. F. Downer, W.; 89, L. D. Sumner, W.; 90, J. F. Everett, W.; 118, J. Patrick, C. B. C.; 121, T. H. Patterson, N. W.; 122, A. H. Culver, N. W.; 135, C. W. Spofford, N. W.; 136, W. H. Head, N. W.; 137, F. E. Jones, N. W.; 140, A. F. Bourns, L. F.; 142, J. A. Campbell, L. F.; 145, A. O. Jackson, L. F.; 146, D. H. Jackson, L. F.; 152, C. G. Smith, L. F.; 155, W. E. Hodgman, M.; 160, C. E. Carter, M.; 161, ——Kenson, M.; 162, J. A. Leroy, M.; 178, H. M. Mulberon, M.; 179, A. W. Wolcott, M.; 180, ——Long, M.; 183, J. Smith, I. C.; 188, R. L. Whitley, I. C.; 198, L. L. Burnside, W. U.; 207, F. Herrick, W. C.; 217, B. Lorbeer, W. C.

Quarter Mile Runners.

Four hundred and forty yards run—3, J. V. Crum, S. U. I.; 5, W. H. Clark, S. U. I.; 15, J. H. Irwin, E.; 17, L. F. Gibson, N. D.; 18, R. B. Sinnott, N. D.; 21, C. A. Snook, S. U. I.; 25, W. Finley, St. A.; 27, J. H. Booge, St. A.; 82, C. M. Lewis, U. I.; 83, H. W. Clark, U. I.; 49, E. F. Mandell, C.; 51, J. Lamay, C.; 52, H. Holloway, C.; 56, W. B. Keene, C.; 57, O. E. Davis, C.; 59, H. L. Clarke, C.; 61, E. Sherman, C.; 80, H. A. Young, O.; 82, H. B. Copeland, W.; 83, N. S. Hopkins, W.; 84, C. C. Montgomery, W.; 85, G. F. Sherman, W.; 86, M. B. Pittman, W.; 87, F. H. Miller, W.; 114, C. Parker, C. B. C.; 124, W. D. Lowe, N. W.; 145, A. O. Jackson, L. F.; 150, J. Rheingaus, L. F.; 154, M. Woolsey, L. F.; 155, W. E. Hodgman, M.; 156, L. Hubbard, M.; 157, P. Smits, M.; 172, W. A. Eckles, M.; 174, E. F. Woodruff, M.; 188, R. L. Whitley, I. C.; 196, T. F. Riggs, B.; 198, L. L. Burnside, W. U.; 199, H. Boogher, W. U.; 210, G. P. Parks, W. C.; 211, A. L. Nichols, W. C.

880 yards run—3, W. H. Clark, S. U. I.; 6, R. L. Emry, S. U. I.; 10, C. H. Bailey, S. U. I.; 20, W. T. Evans, S. U. I.; 27, J. H. Booge, St. A.; 82, C. M. Lewis, U. I.; 83, H. W. Clark, U. I.; 84, F. M. McElfresh, U. I.; 36, H. W. Tilton, U. I.; 48, O. C. Boogs, U. I.; 52, H. Holloway, C.; 56, W. B. Keene, C.; 57, O. E. Davis, C.; 59, H. L. Clarke, C.; 60, E. V. Peabody, C.; 61, E. Sherman, C.; 80, H. A. Young, O.; 82, E. B. Copeland, W.; 83, N. S. Hopkins, W.; 91, R. A. Kilbourn, W.; 93, M. J. Gilles, W.; 114, C. Parker, C. B. C.; 115, W. X. Martin, C. B. C.; 120, F. R. Gillett, O. W.; 127, D. B. McCurdy, N. W.; 128, S. T. Smeteras, N. W.; 139, J. W. Blair, N. W.; 141, H. B. Cragin, L. F.; 145, A. O. Jackson, L. F.; 147, J. Jackson, L. F.; 155, W. E. Hodgman, M.; 156, L. Hubbard, M.; 157, P. Smits, M.; 172, W. A. Eckles, M.; 174, E. F. Woodruff, M.; 185, J. F. Clyde, I. C.; 193, L. R. Palmer, I. C.; 194, G. W. Shirk, I. C.; 196, T. F. Riggs, B.; 199, H. Boogher, W. U.; 201, S. S. Worthington, W. U.; 210, G. P. Parks, W. C.; 211, A. L. Nichols, W. C.

One mile run—6, R. L. Emery, S. U. I.; 10, C. H. Bailey, S. U. I.; 25, W. Finley, St. A.; 34, F. M. McElfresh, U. I.; 35, G. McCaskin, U. I.; 36, H. W. Tilton, U. I.; 52, H. Holloway, C.; 57, O. E. Davis, C.; 60, E. V. Peabody, C.; 61, C. McGillivray, C.; 62, A. A. Pienkowsky, C.; 82, E. B. Copeland, W.; 83, N. S. Hopkins, W.; 91, R. A. Kilbourn, W.; 92, M. J. Gilles, W.; 128, S. T. Smetters, N. W.; 129, J. W. Blair, N. W.; 130, L. L. Lowe, N. W.; 134, C. W. Monroe, N. W.; 141, H. B. Cragin, L. F.; 150, L. Hubbard, M.; 157, P. Smitz, M.; 173, W. A. Eckles, M.; 174, E. F. Woodruff, M.; 183, J. P. Clyde, I. C.; 193, L. R. Palmer, I. C.; 194, G. W. Shirk, I. C.; 201, S. S. Worthington, W. U.

One mile walk—16, J. C. Hieronymus, E.; 37, E. H. Evans, U. I.; 38, L. Brode, U. I.; 67, L. D. Barnes, C.; 68, V. Suireve, C.; 112, L. H. Fales, W.; 113, T. B. Blackburn, W.; 127, D. R. McCurdy, N. W.; 144, W. B. Hunt, L. F.; 150, J. Rheingaus, L. F.; 154, F. Grass, I. C.; 195, R. S. Osgood, I. C.; 212, J. W. Lloyd, W. U.; 216, S. G. Barton, W. C.

These Are Track Scorchers.

One-mile bicycle race—11, E. S. Garrison, S. U. I.; 14, J. T. Stivers, E.; 23, L. E. Cox, S. U. I.; 26, J. Hogz, St. A.; 39, S. Seimeers, U. I.; 40, E. Bauchbock, U. I.; 41, C. C. Higgins, U. I.; 42, W. Banke, U. I.; 74, C. Bachelle, C.; 75, C. Bliss, C.; 76, S. Barrett, C.; 77, W. C. Vaughan, C.; 78, L. Wolf, C.; 81, W. H. Wiuchester, O.; 106, F. Warner, W.; 107, G. T. Hodges, W.; 108, O. Zimmerman, W.; 109, J. D. Freeman, W.; 110, E. W. James, W.; 111, A. B. Hager, W.; 125, J. F. Van Doozer, N. W.; 132, C. E. Waterman, N. W.; 133, L. E. Dyson, N. W.; 139, G. A. Ramsay, N. W.; 148, J. R. Maller, L. F.; 153, F. C. Smith, L. F.; 167, E. B. House, M.; 168, W. E. Taylor, M.; 169, —— Garnet, M.; 170, M. B. Aaron, M.; 171, W. Deffenbaugh, M.; 176, R. E. Newton, M.; 186, B. M. Culver, I. C.; 187, H. H. Stipp, I. C.; 197, G. F. Kneutzel, B.; 203, O. F. Richards, W. U.; 204, L. Coleman, W. U.; 205, H. Rumsey, W. U.; 212, H. D. Roehler, W. C.; 214, C. E. Congleton, W. C.; 215, A. L. Estep, W. C.

120-yard hurdle race (three feet six inches)—4, W. T. Chantland, S. U. I.; 17, L. F. Gibson, N. D.; 24, G. G. Gibbons, St. A.; 43, A. C. Clark, U. I.; 63, L. Sass, C.; 64, W. P. Behan, C.; 65, J. E. Raycraft, C.; 93, J. R. Richards, W.; 94, W. S. Frame, W.; 123, W. P. Kay, N. W.; 124, W. D. Lowe, N. W.; 144, W. B. Hunt, L. F.; 146, D. H. Jackson, L. F.; 158, G. L. Reed, M.; 159, R. G. Kirchner, M.; 162, J. A. Leroy, M.; 182, C. E. Arnold, I. C.; 206, A. P. Whittemore, W. U.

220-yard hurdle race (two feet six inches)—24, G. G. Gibbons, St. A.; 28, F. J. Woodman, U. I.; 43, A. C. Clark, U. I.; 63, L. Sass, C.; 65, J. E. Raycraft, C.; 66, P. Rand, C.; 83, N. Hopkins, W.; 93, J. R. Richards, W.; 94, W. S. Frame, W.; 122, A. H. Culver, N. W.; 123, W. P. Kay, N. W.; 124, W. D. Lowe, N. W.; 140, A. F. Bourns, L. F.; 158, G. L. Reed, M.; 159, R. G. Kirchner, M.; 160, C. E. Carter, M.; 162, J. A. Leroy, M.; 183, J. Smith, I. C.

Running high jump—1, W. N. Shellenburger, K.; 4, W. T. Chantland, S. U. I.; 9, C. T. Doy, S. U. I.; 23, G. H. Stuart, St. A.; 28, F. J. Woodman, U. I.; 36, H. C. Donahue, U. I.; 49, E. F. Mandell, C.; 50, H. D. Church, C.; 64, W. P. Bohan, C.; 65, J. E. Raycraft, C.; 69, A. W. Whitney, C.; 101, H. C. Gould, W.; 102, C. L. Brewer, W.; 103, A. Lees, W.; 104, H. G. Parkinson, W.; 105, C. M. Bell, W.; 117, T. Bland, C. B. C.; 122, A. H. Culver, N. W.; 123, W. P. Kay, N. W.; 140, A. F. Bourns, L. F.; 149, T. S. Mullin, L. F.; 160, C. E. Carter, M.; 162, J. A. Leroy, M.; 173, H. M. Mulberon, M.; 177, H. E. Coffin, M.; 178, R. L. Coffin, M.; 179, A. W. Wolcott, M.; 182, C. E. Arnold, I. C.; 202, A. D. Fuller, W. U.; 206, A. P. Whittemore, W. U.; 209, C. W. Pinkney, W. C.

List of Young Giants.

Throwing sixteen pound hammer—2, J. C. McCracken, C. M. C.; 7, C. G. Aldrich, S. U. I.; 8, L. L. Elliott, S. U. I.; 12, W. W. Wold, S. U. I.; 19, N. S. Dinkle, N. D.; 44, L. H. Fouts, U. I.; 44, C. D. Beebe, U. I.; 70, A. M. Wyant, C.; 71, T. L. Neff, C.; 95, W. Bachr, W.; 96, H. Cocherns, W.; 97, G. Bartu, W.; 98, F. Kull, W.; 125, J. F. Van Doozer, N. W.; 126, F. A. Brewer, N. W.; 154, M. Woolsey, L. F.; 175, ——Conklin, M.; 181, R. C. Bourland, M.; 190, J. B. Grinnell, I. C.

Putting sixteen pound shot—2, J. C. McCracken, C. M. C.; 8, L. L. Elliott, S. U. I.; 12, W. W. Wold, S. U. I.; 19, N. S. Dinkle, N. D.; 26, J. Hogz, St. A.; 46, D. Sweeney, U. I.; 70, A. M. Wyant, C.; 71, T. L. Neff, C.; 95, W. A. Bachr, W.; 96, H. Cecherns, W.; 97, G. Bartu, W.; 98, F. Kull, W.; 125, J. F. Van Doozer, N. W.; 126, F. A. Brewer, N. W.; 154, M. Woolsey, L. F.; 175, ——Conklin, M.; 181, R. C. Bourland, M.; 190, J. B. Grinnell, I. C.

Pole vault for height—1, W. N. Shellenburger, K.; 4, W. T. Chantland, S. U. I.; 47, M. C. Chatten, U. I.; 55, A. A. Ewing, C.; 72, F. F. Steigmeyer, C.; 73, D. Williams, C.; 80, H. A. Young, O.; 94, W. S. Frame, W.; 96, R. L. Rolt, W.; 101, H. Gould, W.; 102, C. L. Brewer, W.; 122, A. H. Culver, N. W.; 123, W. P. Kay, N. W.; 143, S. Gilleland, L. F.; 163, C. W. Chapman, M.; 164, O. Austin, M.; 165, E. S. Bartlett, M.; 166, L. Hutchinson, M.; 189, A. J. Jones, I. C.; 202, A. D. Fuller, W. U.; 208, W. H. Hicks, W. C.

General Sporting Notes.

Ned Hanlon of Baltimore has offered Pitchers Mullane, Inks, and Catcher Clark for Pitcher Meekin and Catcher Wilson of the New Yorks.

Bob Cook's usual spring wail about the Yale crew's poor form is in the air. This year the crew, while pulling well together, has no life in its stroke and is abominably slow.

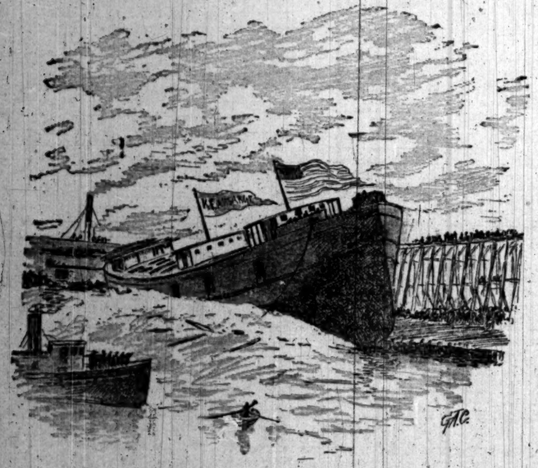
Bauchbon and Higgins, the University of Illinois bicycle riders, were at the track yesterday. They came up from Champaign to get used to the turns for the intercollegiate championships Saturday.

There will be two bicycle events in connection with the field sports for the theatrical and musical professions to be held on the South Side ball park on the afternoon of June 14. There will be a one-third mile race, scratch, for both Class A and Class B. Entries will be open at Willoughby, Hill & Co.'s for one week previous to races.

NAMESAKE OF THE FAMOUS OLD KEARSARGE LAUNCHED AT SOUTH CHICAGO.

This Boat, However, Will Carry Freight on the Great Lakes, Will Never Have a Battle with an Alabama, and Will Not Be Wrecked on Roncador Reef.

The big steel freight steamer Kearsarge, which was launched yesterday afternoon at South Chicago, will serve as a memorial of the victorious old battleship wrecked on Roncador Reef, although it will not carry Gatling guns and rifled cannon, but instead will transport the products of the Northwest through the chain of lakes to Eastern points. The ceremonies were strictly informal. At 3:30 o'clock Mrs. Brown, wife of Capt. W. W. Brown, who is to command the new steamer, took her place on a raised platform at the bow, and with the bottle of champagne in her hand waited the signal. At 3:45 o'clock it came, and as the uplifted axes of the men severed the ropes holding the boat on the ways, and the big hull shivered as it started for the water, her voice rang out: "Thy name shall be Kearsarge." A huge wave of muddy water was raised as the big steel mass went into the slip, and it rushed three feet high



LAUNCH OF THE KEARSARGE AT THE YARDS OF THE CHICAGO SHIPBUILDING CO.

across the tongue of land between the two slips. The docks in the neighborhood were crowded with spectators, and the shops were black with people who filled the windows and covered the roof. The big steamer Manitou, lying just across the river, was thronged with people, and the caravels, lying in the adjacent slip, were as well patronized as they were at any time during the Fair. When the Kearsarge started down the ways a cheer went up from the spectators, mingled with the shrill whistles of tugs and steamboats lying near. It was the prettiest launch that has taken place on the lakes for many a day. When the steamer stopped rolling a line was run out from the stern and made fast to a pile to draw the boat into the dock. The Kearsarge will be employed in the trade between Duluth and Buffalo, and will be ready for service July 1. It is built on what is known as the Channel type of construction, and will carry two pole spars. It is thought its capacity will be 3,000 tons of freight. It is built with gangways and will carry package freight as well as grain and flour. It is owned by the Inter-Lake Steamship company. Briefly, the dimensions are: Length on keel, 328 feet; beam, 45 feet; and depth, 27 feet. The draft of water can be as deep as twenty feet when the new twenty-foot channel through the lakes is completed. The engines are triple expansion and measure 20, 36, and 52 inches in diameter by 40 inches stroke. The boilers are two in number, and are fourteen feet long and thirteen feet in diameter. The wheel is thirteen feet in diameter, with sixteen feet pitch. All the machinery was furnished by the Cleveland Shipbuilding company. There will be but one smokestack. The cabins are finished in oak, and will be as fine as any freight boat ever carried. A new system of signaling from the bridge to the engine-room will be placed in the Kearsarge. It is operated by electricity, and consists of a box containing eight posh buttons on the bridge, each one raising a card inscribed with a different order, as "stop," "back," "go ahead," etc. A similar box is placed in the engine-room, and a similar card is raised here when the Captain gives the order. Among those present at the launch were A. B. Wolvin of Duluth, J. L. Greatsinger, Manager Duluth and Iron Range railroad; Sinclair Stewart of New York, H. G. Dalton, H. H. Porter, John H. Wrenn, James Walshe, A. N. Eddy, Capt. Allan McIntyre, D. T. Helm, and the officers of the shipbuilding company.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

The alterations in our Corner Building do not affect our Main Floor—All departments are ready to serve you as usual.

Annual June Clearing Sale.

As usual we will during this month prepare our stocks for Semi-Annual Inventory (June 30). All departments are carefully examined. Prices revised to a point that not only interests the customer but sells the merchandise. . . . . We mention a few items that are specially adapted to Friday and Saturday Trading:

Gloves.

6-inch Mousquetaire Glace Gloves—Foster Lacing—(the $1.25 quality)
7-Hook Glace Gloves—black and colors—all sizes—($1.50 quality) ..... At **75c** Per pair.

Silk Waists.

Our sales have increased 10-fold in this department—compared with any previous season. No further argument is needed to

Prove Our Value-Giving Supremacy.

500 more of those Popular China Silk Waists—black and white stripes and spots—blue and white stripes and spots—plain, browns, blues, and Cardinals—$4 and $5 qualities—at **$1.95**

A very well assorted lot of China, India, and Wash Silk Waists—heretofore sold at $5.00, $7.50, and $8.00 ..... At **$3.50**

A beautiful line of Wash Surahs—the choicest selection possible—made to sell for $12.50 ..... At **$8.50**

Shoes—Second Floor.

$4.00 Boots—Laced Oxfords—Low Buttoned and Prince Alberts—at **$2.75**

Ladies' Fine Cloth Top, laced or buttoned, patent tips—best style—$4.00 Boots for **$2.75**

Ladies' Fine Imperial Kid Boots, laced or buttoned, hand turned or extension soles, patent tips—$4.00 quality for **$2.75**

Ladies' Extra Fine Brown Cloth Tops, brown chrome kid foxed, 3 large button Shoe—$4.00 quality for **$2.75**

Ladies' Very Fine Vici Kid 3-Button Shoe—Crimp vamps, white stitched, new—$4.00 quality for **$2.75**

Ladies' Very Fine Prince Alberts—patent leather, fancy front stay—$4.00 quality for **$2.75**

Ladies' Stylish Laced Oxfords—Fine Kid or Russet, at **$1.50**

Misses' Cloaks—Third Floor.

A Clearing Sale of about 200 Jackets and Cloaks—former prices $5.00, $7.50, and $10.00—at **$1.50**

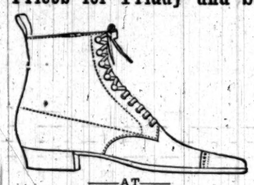
Girls' Jackets—Sizes 4 to 14 years—
Cheviots, Broadcloths, and Scotch Mixtures—all shades, braid trimmed, all sizes—at ..... **$2.95 and $5.00**

Misses' Jackets—Sizes 14 to 16 years—
Cheviots and Scotch Mixtures—Double breasted, long lapels—at **$5.00**

MEN'S SHOES.

Special Prices for Friday and Saturday.

$3.50 Men's Tan Russia Calf, Lace.



$4.50 Men's Patent Leather Lace and Congress.

AT

SMITH & STOUGHTON'S

PALMER HOUSE.

Manufacturers of the Best Shoes on Earth.

REEVES & BEEBE, Managers.

PRICE OF CORDAGE GOES UP AGAIN.

G. Weaver Loper, President of the New Company, Arrives in Chicago.

G. Weaver Loper of New York, assistant to the President of the United States Cordage company, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. As a result of his visit the price of cordage has been put up one-fourth of one cent a pound. As the production of cordage is about 110,000 tons annually, this increase of price means about $616,000 additional cost to the consumer. This is the first aggressive move of the successor of the late National Cordage company or trust, the sensational failure of which one year ago carried many people down to ruin and was the first gun of the great depression. Mr. Loper was the principal organizer of the National Cordage company and was one of its receivers appointed by Chancellor McGill of New Jersey. His is the only name of the old cordage management which appears in the official directory of the new company. As Rudolph Keppler of New York resigned shortly after being elected President of the United States Cordage company, G. Weaver Loper is virtually President or Acting President.

The Square Combination Policy of

The United States Mutual Accident Association,

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CHARLES B. PEET, President. WM. BRO. SMITH, Secretary.

Gives $10,000 death benefit, $50 weekly indemnity, and liberal indemnities for loss of limb or sight

For accidents occurring while the insured is traveling by steam, cable or electricity; half the above for other accidents.

This policy covers with double benefits accidents to passengers whether the conveyance is wrecked or not.

Other combination policies give double benefits only in case of wrecking of the conveyance.

Official statistics show that more accidents occur to travelers where the train or other conveyance is not wrecked than where it is.

It costs less than stock companies charge for the ordinary $5,000 policy.

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MADE IN CHICAGO.

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SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER

TODAY AT 10 A. M.

We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, for account of whom it may concern, the stock of the

LEE KWONG KEE EXPOSITION CO.,

Consisting of 300 CASES RARE CHINESE PORCELAINS, from the Emperor's Potteries at Kiang See, principally of the

FAMOUS FIVE-CLAWED DRAGON WARE,

In VASES, GARDEN SEATS, JARS, POTS, PLATES, PLATTERS, BRIC-A-BRAC, CUPS and SAUCERS, Etc.

Also ONE ELEGANT EBONY INLAID JAPANESE CABINET.

The sale at Public Auction of the unexampled collection of Fine Imperial Porcelains affords an opportunity for the collector and art dealer to obtain samples of these high art goods never before offered in this market.

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CHOICE ART GOODS.

Consisting of Statuary, Paintings, Vases, etc. For sale at your own prices. Sales daily 2 p. m. Private sales during the morning.

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AS WELL AS THE BANKER.

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With the American Revisions and Additions.

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"Our aim in style and cut is to guard against the "exaggerations of fashion so generally found in "the lower grades of cheaply made garments.

Our men's light Scotch and light English cheviot and tweed summer sack suits at **$20, $22,** and **$25** are now displayed in suitable weights and colorings: the fashionable overlaid and almost indiscernable plaids, the English checks and homespun weaves (in light and dark grays and browns) are instantly recognized as being in harmony with the most cultivated taste, while the tailoring and trimmings *are equal to any $40 custom suit*—the symmetry of our garments is generally better.

We also mention these extraordinary values:

: Our **$18** blue cheviot tailor-made sack suits.
: Our **$13** navy worsted cheviot coats and vests.
: Our **$25** blue Vienna cheviot sack suits—*silk lined.*
: Our **$20** English Chesterfield light-made overcoats.
: Our **$25** Covert Topcoat—*silk lined.*
: Our **$6** double-breasted navy coats and better grades.
: Our **$1.50** duck trousers—better grades $3.50 and $6.
: Our **$5** cycling coats, *reduced from $10.*
: Our **$3.50** cycling trousers and
: Our great **$3 Derby** for men—*all fashionable hatters' shapes.*
: Our English and French straws for men in Panamas, Manillas, Splits, Senates, etc., **$10** down to **$2.50.**

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For Today and Saturday

We offer 250 DOZEN excellent quality Gloves—some of which are slightly imperfect; some are high-grades which have been seam-ripped in fitting and afterward neatly mended; some are perfect Gloves in a broken line of sizes—such as 5½ and 5¾.

We have divided the 250 dozen into 2 lots and marked

1st lot, **59c pair**—*2d lot,* **79c pair**

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